"LOVE IS BLIND"
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 138 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
18, Rampart Row.

WE MANUFACTURE
— FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak Mandvi Post,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 619,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" 40 " " 2-8-0
V. P. Charges annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Pekin	
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 297.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up ..... Yen 15,000,000.
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Bushab.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES. JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES SIAM. INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia. BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT

21, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

BETTER THAN THE BEST BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best, Taste it.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AND SUBSEQUENT DAYS IF NECESSARY AT 2-30 P.M. (ST.). AT ARAB LANE NEAR CORNER OF GRANT ROAD IN THE COMPOUND BEHIND VICTORIA THEATRE.

A VALUABLE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS, THEATRICAL COMPANIES, CINEMA PROPRIETORS, MACHINERY AND FURNITURE DEALERS, ETC., ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF OPERATING MACHINERY AND OTHER MATERIALS OF THE WELLKNOWN AND POPULAR CINEMATOGRAPH, "AMERICA-INDIA."

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 11th day of June 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by public auction by order of the owner at the above place very valuable machinery including a motor generato of 150 Empere and 110 volts with switch-board, volt metre; emperemetre, starter etc., complete and other cinema machinery by the well-known makers "Pathe." Big arch lights for compounds, a big lot of electric lights of sizes, illuminated boards and slides; America-India Exclusive films; a large quantity of other attractive films; wall, table, and ceiling fance; Caesar and Imperator lights with posts; lights of various shades and powers; electric statues; rubber pipes stage materials:—such as drops; wings, curtains, decoration flags and hangings; pictures, drawing; decoration statues; cushioned sofas and chairs; wooden benches; marble tables; writing tables, easy chairs; round tables; plain and fancy cupboards; railings; stands for band, drum, a very sweet-toned piano by Scundy and Co., with piano seat; garden materials such as a very large collection of beautiful flower and decoration plants in glass, wooden and earthen pots, water pipes, sprinklers garden stands very beautiful unprinted blocks for cinema posters, ticket books, flooring planks, big iron tank, bundles of electric and other wires, revolving gates, ladders, figures with pipe connections for fountains, slide stands, rolls of coir matting and leather cloth, slot machines, fire pump and buckets, film mending and winding machines, brackets, etc., etc., and many other things pertaining to a cinematograph.

Note.—The motor generator mentioned above is very valuable and specially useful to Millowners, Theatrical companies and Cinematograph companies using their own power and presents a rare opportunity for buyers, as no generator of this capacity is at present available in Bombay.

Catalogues are published and goods are on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th June, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

55, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE of ABOUT 391 BAGS STARCH AND 50 BAGS COFFEE.

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at C. Shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Coy., Carnac Bridge, Goods Station, the following goods, discharged ex s.s. "India," late (s.s. Varwaerts) being perishable cargo or cargo likely to deteriorate during the rains:—

About 391 bags starch.
About 50 bags coffee.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF DE DION MOTORCAR.

Under instructions from P. S. Meller, Esq., Custodian of enemy property, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 14th June 1917 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms the following car, belonging to C. P. Beyer late of Solomon Bros. Ltd.:—

1 De Dion Motor Car No. 118.

The above car can be seen before Auction Sale day at the City Garage, Rampart Row.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th June 1917.

WHITE PAINTS AND LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS.

Our Factory manufactures White Paints and the following Oils, which are supplied wholesale to the trade:—

White Paint—A. B. and C. quality.
Raw Linseed Pure Oil.
Double boiled Linseed Oil (Bell Oil).
We manufacture also:—

French Chalk, China Clay, Whiting, Varnishes, Plaster of Paris, Enamel Paints, White Zinc and White Lead, Chocolate green, etc., etc.

Wholesale merchants will be given all facilities,

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.
BYCULLA, LOVE LANE, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address:—White Paint
Teephone No. 3953

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boilers and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—
239 & 231, Nagdevi St... BOMBAY.

DVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local .. .. .. Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country .. .. Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LATEST INVENTIONS IN INDIAN INDUSTRIES:—
(1) "GLASS-GLUE" a set of cements for joining broken glassware, china, marble stoneware, also wooden articles. A complete outfit for Rs. 1-8.
(2) "TIN GOLD LACQUER" for producing shining gold colour coating on tin. Bottle of 24 oz., Rs. 4.
(3) "TIN CRYSTALLISER" for producing beautiful crystallisation on tin sheets. Bottle of 24 oz., Rs. 5.
Packing and postage extra in all cases.
THE ART & INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
Kashmir Gate, Delhi. 8358

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The Leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props A. B. KAPADIA and E. J. DAVAR. 5.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt, Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Temporarily at Dharwar ENGLISH TUTOR trained in the new method for boy of seven. Good salary. Apply to Box No. 846, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8404

WANTED—A TEACHER for Persian Gulf Port to teach English, but must know Arabic or Persian for explanation. Good salary. Apply to H. S. SHUSHTARY & Co., 19, Rampart Row, Fort. 8425

WANTED—A NURSE and a GOVERNESS for an Indian Prince's family. Pay according to qualifications with free quarters. Apply stating terms to Box No. 836, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8375

WANTED—A HINDU PENSIONER as a COMPANION for a sixth standard pupil. Musician preferred. Boarding and lodging free. Apply with copies of testimonials, age, caste, expected salary, to Mr. G. D. CHOKSI, 426, Mumbadevi, Bombay. 8427

WANTED—PENSIONED TELEGRAPHISTS and NON-DEPARTMENTAL SIGNALLERS for temporary employment in Government Telegraph offices of the Bombay Circle. Salary for pensioners according to Civil Service Regulations and for Non-Departmental Signallers from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 per day according to qualifications. Apply by letter to the POSTMASTER GENERAL, Traffic Branch, Bombay, stating (a) name (b) address (c) particulars of certificate in Telegraphy (d) place of last employment with reason for leaving the same and (e) name of Telegraph office in which desirous of serving. 8397

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Intelligent and reliable BOOKING CLERKS for a first class theatre. Experienced hands need apply to Box No. 855, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8451

WANTED—An experienced Supervisor to control a respectable Refreshment Stall. Experienced persons need apply to Box No. 857, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8453

WANTED

WANTED—To purchase Gin and Press. Apply AKBAR PRESS Co., Ismail Building, Bombay. 8363

WANTED—A 50 H.P. Electric A. C. MOTOR, in good working order. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 856, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8452

WANTED—A PUMP to drive 100 humidifiers at 150 lbs. pressure. Apply Indian Mfg. Co., Ld., Ripon Road, Jacob Circle 8443

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—SITUATION as TRAVELLING SALESMAN, CORRESPONDENCE CLERK or PRIVATE SECRETARY. Extensively travelled. Good experience in Government Secretariat. Correspondent to English dailies. Write to Box No. 843, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8394

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR HIRE—Plot of ground, Tava Lane Pydhoni. Apply DAMODER ROWJI, Morarji Market. 8444

FOR SALE—Well-bred BULL-DOG. Young and affectionate. Going cheap. Apply to "TUCKER" Chamber 6, High Court, Bombay. 8421

FOR SALE—OLD BOILERS, SCRATCH IRON. Apply AKBAR PRESS Co., Ismail Building, Bombay. 8364

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A SHIGRAM built for a Pony. In perfectly good condition and very little used. Price Rs. 700, or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 854, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8445

FOR SALE.—COTTON BALING PRESS, complete machinery by Nesmyth Wilson. Apply PHIROZSHAW & CO., Nagdevi Street. Telephones 2918 and 1928. 8406

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE SECRETARY of STATE FOR INDIA has sanctioned the following improved terms for Officers taking Temporary Commissions in the Indian Medical Service:—

(A) For General Service in India or abroad.
(1) While employed in India the same terms as for permanent Lieutenants, namely, Rs. 420 per mensem, or, if in officiating medical charge of a regiment, Rs. 450 per mensem. While employed out of India £1-4-0 a day.
(2) Outfit allowance of Rs. 600 on joining.
(3) A gratuity of £60 for each year's service.

(B) For service in India only.
(1) Pay at the rate of Rs. 350 per mensem plus charge allowance when admissible.
(2) Outfit allowance of Rs. 300 on joining.

2. Medical Graduates who are willing to accept a temporary commission on the terms mentioned above are requested to apply immediately to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay stating age, race and qualifications.

By Odrer,
H. E. STANGER-LEATHES,
Major I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Gov. of Bombay.
Poona, 5th June 1917. 8398

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association. 7994

PUBLIC NOTICES

WAR LOAN.

THE WAR LOAN OFFICE of the Bank of Bombay in Elphinstone Circle will remain open on FRIDAY, 15th instant until 8 p.m. and applications for War Loan will be received there until that hour.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th June, 1917. 8448

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from Monday the 2nd proximo till Monday the 16th proximo both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th June, 1917. 8447

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for carting materials from Poona Railway Station to Poona Store, Bhatghar and Diva, etc.
Forms of tender and specification can be obtained from the Accountant of this office on any day except Sundays and holidays on payment of Rupee one in cash.
The tenders should reach this office on or before 25th June 1917 with a sum of Rs. 25 as earnest money.
C. B. POOLEY.
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.
Bhatghar, 6th June, 1917.

STOLEN.

ONE HUNDRED Rs 100 Currency Notes Nos. NC/59 13101 to NC/59 13200. The public are warned against negotiating above notes which have been stolen in Rangoon.
Reward of Rs. 1,000 is offered for recovery of the whole sum or proportionately for part.
STEEL BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.,
Carlton House,
8415 Murzban Road, Fort.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HUSEINABAI, DAUGHTER of ABDUL HUSEIN MIRBHAI, and wife of ABDULALLY NOORBHAI CHANDABHOY, ABDULALLY NOORBHAI CHANDABHOY and ABBASHBHOY ABDULALLY have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. Abdul Husein Jafferji. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Goolam Mohidin Subedar Street or Mutton Street, Null Bazar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3066, New No. 9985, Old Survey No. 955 and New Survey No. 4373 and assessed in the C Ward No. 7152 and Street Nos. 84-96 admeasuring 123 6/9 Square yads and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Goolam Mohidin Subedar Street or Mutton Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Noorbhai Boodhabhai and on or towards the South by the house of Chand Mahomed Peer Mahomed.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1917.
CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8449

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KAVASJI JALBHOY SETT, Esq., Sir JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY BART., DHUNJIBHOY B. PETIT, Esq., and P. D. SETT, Esq., the surviving executors of the Will of the late Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, Esq., of Bombay Parsees have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Koregaon Road in Mungeri in Taluka Haveli in the District of Poona in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli containing by admeasurement 13 acres 22 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing part of Survey Nos. 70 and 71 Pot Nos. 1 and 2 part of Survey Nos. 58 and 59 and bounded on or towards the East by land belonging to Government and used as Jewish Cemetery on or towards the West by Koregaon Road, aforesaid on or towards the North partly by the property of Chintopant Septrushi and partly by the property of Sassoon and on or towards the South partly by strip of land belonging to Government and beyond it by the G. I. P. Railway Line, and partly by Survey No. 72 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the possession of the Vendors.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Koregaon Road in Mungeri in Taluka Haveli in the District of Poona in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 38 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing part of Survey Nos. 70 and 71, Pot No. 1 and bounded on or towards the East by the boundary line of Ghorpuri on or towards the West by land belonging to Government used as Jewish Cemetery on or towards the North by land of Chintupant Septrushi and on or towards the South by land bearing Survey No. 73 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the possession of the Vendors.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1917.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co,
8374 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 402 OF 1915.

The firm of KUPPA DOLLA & Co. Plaintiffs.
vs.
BAI HOORBAI, widow of HAJI ALLI HAJI RAHIMTULLA and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree aboslute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of January, 1916 the following immoveable property will be sold by public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the the Court House on Monday the 11th day of June 1917, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time)

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Nakhoda Street otherwise called Coppersmith Street or Row admeasuring eighty-five square yards and two ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 941 and Street Nos. 4345 and which said piece of land bears New Survey No. 1342 and bounded on or towards the North by Nakhoda Street on or towards the South by Halalkhor Street on or towards the East by the house of Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha and on or towards the West by the house of Haji Cassum Haji Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 121 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1916.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
S276 Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1312 of 1916.

DAYABHAI HARKISSONDAS alias DIDARALI HUSSONALLY JEVERI and another ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
REHEMTULLA LALJI and another ..... Defendants.

URSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of January 1917, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on Monday the 11th day of June 1917 at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

ALL the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed in all that piece of leasehold Government land situated at Love Lane Cross Lane, Mazagon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight thousand seven hundred and eighty nine square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 32 and New No. B/16261 Old Survey No. 659 and New Survey No. 1/3678 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the properties bearing New Survey No. 1B/3678, 3681 and 1A/3678 in the occupation of his Highness the Agakhan on or towards the North by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3679, 4/3678 3/3678 in the occupation respectively of Parmanandas Jiwandas, Haji Mahomed Haji Ballar and Haji Ismail Haji Habib on or towards the West partly by the said Love Lane Cross Lane and partly by the property bearing New Survey No. 5/3678 in the occupation of Meghji Vallabhdas on or towards the South partly by the property bearing New Survey No. 1A/3678 in the occupation of his Highness the Agakhan and partly by the property bearing New Survey No. 5/3678 in the occupation of Meghji Vallabhdas and upon which piece of land are erected certain buildings which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6167 and 6168—71 Street No. 3 and 1—2—3—and 4.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Payne and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Mercantile Bank Building, No. 54, Esplanade Road or at the office of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the defendants at Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of April 1917.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
8122 Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 661 of 1915.

JETHMAL MAGNA and others .....Plaintiffs.
v/s
SHAIK MAHOMED VALAD SHAIK AHMED GULZARI and ors. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of April, 1916, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed in all those thirteen pieces or parcels of Inami land situate at Mouji Sirsi Pot Tukdi Khed, Zilla Ratnagiri, namely as per following particulars:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Faini No.	Admeasurement Acres.	Gunthas.	Govt. due Rs.	a.	Ps
63	3	0	0	13½	2	8	0
45	0	18	0	14	0	1	0
63	13	0	0	7	0	10	0
148	0	8	1	0	0	2	0
42	4	0	0	16½	0	9	0
63	3	0	0	14	2	8	0
68	0	4	0	15½	0	1	0
148	9	8	1	0	0	2	0
20	1	0	0	16	1	10	0
63	9	0	0	11½	2	0	0
157	0	17	0	20	0	1	0
25	4	0	0	11½	2	0	0
125	15	15	0	24	0	1	0

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee Attorney for the plaintiffs abovenamed at Cama Building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1917.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
8212 Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ON behalf of my clients sealed tenders are invited for the construction of the II and III Pasta Lanes, Colaba, (worth over Rs. 15,000) which should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 and forwarded at 361, Hornby Road, by the 20th instant. The work must be done to the satisfaction of the Municipality and according to their specifications, which can be seen at the above address. My clients reserve the right to reject the lowest or any tenders whatever.
FAREDUN K. DADACHANJI,
Attorney for Messrs. Madhavdas Pasta,
8417 Mulji Damoderdas and others.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1116 of 1914.

SIR VASSANJI TRICUMJI KNIGHT and another .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
MANGALJI MOTI .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of August, 1915, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on Monday the 11th day of June 1917 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiffs and of the defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 268 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1039 and 1051 New No. 6769, Old Survey No. 664, and New Survey No. 2210 together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward No. 1703 and Street Nos. 28-36 and all which premises are situate at Dariasthan Street Mandvie at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Daristhan Street on or towards the West partly by a passage and the house of Varjivandas Madhavdas and partly by the house formerly of Thucker Topan Mulji but now of Dayal Dharsey, on or towards the north partly by a passage and partly by the house formerly of Tharia Khimji but now of Meghji Hunsraj and on or towards the south partly by a passage and partly by the house of Karamsey Ranmal and in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver appointed in this suit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1917.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
8121

AMUSEMENTS.

WANTED
young ladies and gents of intelligence
TO SEE
Marie Walcamp, Eddie Polo, Jack Holt with an all star cast in that great UNIVERSAL'S serial glorious and unique
LIBERTY
Do not fail to call to-night and every night during the whole week and after
AT
that popular place of resort where one ticket of the GREAT WAR LOAN LOTTERY is given away as a prize in the seven o'clock show every evening
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market
Tel, 1882.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
HUGE SUCCESS OF
WILLIAM LE QUEUX'S
WONDERFUL DRAMA:
"NO GREATER LOVE."
Starring the famous dancer,
MLLE. REGINA BADET.
A famous dancer has a daughter whom she loves so devotedly that she is prepared to sacrifice anything for her welfare. She forces her husband to commit murder and gives her own life in order to protect her child from the perils of the world.
WONDERFUL ACTING:
SPLENDID DANCING:
POWERFUL PLOT!
SEE IT THIS WEEK-END,
Also a splendid comic:
"WITH THE SPIRITS' HELP."
And the latest
PATHE GAZETTE
Showing:—Premier's eldest son married,—Thwarting the Sea-pirates,—United States' Activity,—Towns delivered from bondage,—Portable Hospitals, etc., etc.
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Price: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the Eminent Stars
HARRY CORSON CLARKE
AND
MARGARET DALE OWEN
IN THE
BANDMAN COMEDY Co.
20 LONDON ARTISTES 20
For a short season only in the latest London and New York successes.
TO-NIGHT 9-30 TO-NIGHT
The Screaming London Farcical Success.
"MISS BROWN."
TO-MORROW TUESDAY, 11TH AT 9-30
"MISS BROWN"
Wednesday, June 13th.
Wilson Barrett's Great Dramatic Success.
"THE SILVER KING."
Thursday, June 14th
George H. Broadhurst's 3 act Comedy
"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES"
Harry Corson Clarke in his original part of "Jones".
Prices Rs. 5 to 1. Plan at ROSE & Co.,
From 10 a. m. to 6 p.m. daily.
EVERY EVENING at 6-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES

NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
5th INSTALMENT
9000 Feet.
OF
"LIBERTY
OR
LOVE'S BATTLE-FIELD"
FROM SATURDAY 9th JUNE
MORE MARVELLOUS SCENES.
at 3-45 and 5-30 and 7-15; 9 and 10-45 (S. T.)
PRICES HALF ONLY
Telephone No. 2417.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
PALACE OF VARIETIES
THE
GAIETY REVUE Co.
Presents the
PETIT REVUE
"ALL SCOTCH"
Introducing the famous
WALTZ CLOG
and the
HIGHLAND FLING
intercepted by
SELECT VARIETIES
and followed in the 2nd PART by the
BLACK AND WHITE MINSTRELS
IN THEIR
2nd COMPLETE CHANGE 2nd
THURSDAY NEXT.
GREAT ATTRACTION
A Tiny Revue
THE VIDDISH
"PAWNBROKER"
including the
FAMOUS VIDDISHER DANCE.
AND
NEW BRILLIANT VARIETIES
also
PATHE'S SENSATIONAL DRAMA
THE FIREMAN AND THE GIRL
SPECIAL NOTICE.
For the convenience of our cinema patrons commencing from THURSDAY next, there will be a cinema show in between our usual varieties performances, commencing from 8-30 to 9-30 every Thursday, Friday, Sunday and Tuesday only. Comprising the best of
PATHE FRERES.
Dramas, comics, comedies, scenic and interesting
POPULAR PRICES.—Re. 1. As. 8, 4 and 2. Boxes, Rs 5 only.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA

6-30
8-30
10 p.m.

BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.

EMPIRE CINEMA

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown

WHO'S GUILTY ? by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

This week a Problem of Law

"SOWING THE WIND"

There is only too much evidence of a man seeming guilty—but he is NOT GUILTY ! Then

WHO IS GUILTY ???

CHARLIE CHAPLIN "as busy as can be"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

A roar from start to finish.

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH

LAMINGTON ROAD.

To-night ***To-night***

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE : LATEST

THE DAUGHTER OF DARKNESS 3rd

A Complete 5 Reels 6000 Feet Thrilling Subject.

See this daring and wonderful Lady in her death jump. She is tied, by her rival Ritza, to a Horse in a Railway Wagon. To escape being captured by Detective Barry, she attempts a most daring feat ever witnessed.—See her to-night at her best.

ALSO A ROARING COMIC.

Time: **6-45, 8-45 & 10-15 p. m.**

Everything under Entire European Management.

The one supremely enchanting theme that has fascinated the human mind ever since the days of Adam and Eve is—LOVE !

——:o:——

Never before has a photo-drama marked with such beautiful emphasis the vicisitudes and the vagaries of the LOVE of an elderly man for a Pretty Little "Sweet Seventeen."

——:o:——

MAKE A POINT OF SEEING IT THIS WEEK AT THE

WEST END CINEMA

NEW CHARNI ROAD,

THE ABODE OF THE BEST AND THE CHOICEST PICTURES.

LOVE IS BLIND !

A FIVE-REEL LIFE-DRAMA OF TO-DAY.

A charming Coloured Film of intensity and earnestness throughout ; the Soul-stirring Story of a Famous Artist's Tragic Love for his Beautiful Model.

——:o:——

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL

The Finest Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.

DAILY 7 ; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
MATINEE
Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.

TO-NIGHT.

The SHIELDING SHADOW

The most Marvellous and Thrilling Picture yet shown in Bombay
11th and 12th Episodes to-night.

Also

HOW WINTER FLOWERS BLOOM
[Scientific Series]
PATHE GAZETTE
[Latest]
And
WIFFLES INHERITANCE
[Comedy]
POPULAR PRICES.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

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NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL

F L A A (London) F. Inc C
CHURCH GATE STREET
Telephone 2360

The New West-End Tailoring Co.

ARMY CONTRACTORS,

High Grade Civil & Military Tailors and Outfitters.

229, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 9th June 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to June 9th. 1916	June 1st to June 9th. 1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.13	2.52	6.75	0.00
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.06	1.25	7.15	0.00
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.05	1.57	6.74	0.00
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.12	2.14	8.44	0.00
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 8th June 1917

Mean of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.709 Inch
Temperature of Air	80.3 Deg
Wet bulb Thermometer	77.0 "
Dew Point	75.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.862
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.9 "
Minimum ..... do.	78.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE,W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	160 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.13 Inches.
Total fall during month	2.52 "
Do. do. year	9.68 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th June	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft in
Sat.	9	m 1 29	27 0	9	m 7 23	15 2
		m 2 17a	29 4		8 30a	18 2
Sun.	10	m 2 21	28 8	10	m 8 11	16 2
		m 3 8a	28 9		9 24a	18 1
Mon.	11	m 3 19	26 3	11	m 9 4	17 4
		3 52a	28 1		10 26a	17 11
Tues.	12	m 4 28	25 10	12	m 10 11	18 8
		4 47a	27 3		11 31a	17 8
Wed	13	m 5 44	25 8	13	m 11 29	19 9
		5 47a	26 6			
Thur	14	m 7 3	25 10	14	m 0 34	17 4
		6 50a	26 0		0 56a	20 5
Fri.	15	m 8 21	26 8	15	m 1 33	16 10
		9 33a	25 8		2 12a	20 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

June	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 9 (Saturday)	" 6h. 0m.	" 7h. 14m
" 10 (Sunday)	" 6h. 0m.	" 7h. 15m.
" 11 (Monday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 15m.
" 12 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 16m.
" 13 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 16m.
" 14 (Thursday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 16m
" 15 (Friday)	" 6h. 1m	" 7h. 17m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—New Moon, 1917 May 21st, 6h. 16-8m. a.m. ; First Quarter, 29th 5h. 3-5m a.m.; Full Moon, June 5th, 6h. 36-7 p.m. ; Last Quarter 12th 0h. 8-5m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 9th June 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.42in. of rain. Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect; night tempeature is also below normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in Rajputana; Jodhpur has had 1.14in. and Kotah 0.79in. Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local; Veraval has had 3.03in. Rajkot and Surat 0.16in each and Neemuch 3.23in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is also below normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0.15in. rain. Skies are moderately or havily clouded Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in moderate or considerable defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.13in. Ratnagiri 0.52in. Mormugao 0.30in. and Karwar 0.47in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature is in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the northern half of the division; Ahmednagar has had 0.17in. and Aurangabad 1.33in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual, the deficiency ranging from 12deg. to 20deg. F. in Hyderabad; night temperature is also below normal in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather remains slightly unsettled in Kathiawar and Gujarat. Rainfall has re-appeared in Rajputana and Central India West and increased in Kathiawar but decreased in the Punjab and the Central Provinces and ceased in south Hyderabad and on the north Coromandel coast; it has been nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and local in the east Punjab, Rajputana, Central India West, Gujarat, north Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and Mysore. A few showers have occurred also in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West, and some showers in Rajputana, the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 9th of June 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st NOV. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th June)	89.7	76.6	74	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th June)	99.7	86.2	74	..	..	−0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.5	86.9	51	..	0.54	+0.50
Rawalpindi	95.7	74.8	63	..	0.75	+0.60
Lahore	97.1	9.6	55	..	1.06	+0.94
Hissar	98.0	71.3	61	0.02	1.45	..
Ambala	90.7	71.1	76	0.42	2.09	+1.09
Delhi	93.4	75.3	66	..	0.69	+0 46
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	107.7	82.9	60	..	0 12	+0.01
Mainpuri	107.7	79.6	72	..	0.03	+0.03
Jhansi	106.6	80.3	47	..	0	−0.06
Cawnpore	104.8	79.9	66	..	0.53	+0.24
Allahabad	103.7	80.6	67	..	2.13	+2.08
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	99 1	81.1	87	..	0	−0.08
Ajmer	103.8	79 2	54	..	0	−0.05
Jaipore	108.0	78.9	54	..	0.02	−0.02
Kotah	101.0	77.2	69	0.79	0.79	+0.34
Mount Abu	81.5	69.4	61	0.05	0.05	−0.06
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.2	80.7	71	..	0.03	−0.11
Dwarka	90.8	80.9	86	0.06	0.22	−0.07
Veraval	83.8	79.1	91	3.03	3.26	+3.26
Rajkot	97.1	74.5	57	0.16	0.67	+0.58
Bustyanagar Para	96.0	80.2	76	..	0	+2.26
Surat	90.1	77.5	68	0.16	1.53	+1.26
Ahmedabad	00.9	80.6	75	..	0	0
Deesa	101.0	76.7	76	..	0.03	0.08
Neemuch	91.1	60.8	87	3.23	3.23	−3.12
Indore	88.4	73.8	86	..	1.01	+0.78
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.7	79.3	66	..	0.66	+0.54
Saugor	83.2	72.2	78	0.02	1.41	+1.41
Hoshangabad	89.1	75.4	74	..	0.37	−2.30
Khandwa	?	?	78	..	3.21	+2.49
Akola	87.8	72.9	83	0.15	2.26	+1.35
Amraoti	89.8	74.9	72	..	0.78	−0.46
Nagpur	90.6	73.2	93	..	0.81	−0.69
Chanda	92.7	77.4	88	0.03	0.87	−0.69
Raipur	95.6	76.8	77	..	2.64	+1.86
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.9	78.8	87	0.13	2.52	−0.45
Ratnagiri	84.1	74.9	70	0.52	0.34	+0.60
Mormugao	85.8	78.7	91	0.30	5.7.	+0.62
Karwar	83.0	78 9	86	0.47	7.78	−2.73
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	73.2	68	..	0.08	−1.14
Ahmednagar	93.8	69.7	84	0.17	1.59	−0.30
Poona	82.2	73.1	73	..	1.19	+0.12
Sholapur	90.6	74.5	64	..	2.36	+0.56
Bijapur	89.5	71.9	74	..	5.65	+4.28
Belgaum	82.2	66.3	85	..	1.19	−1.15
Aurangabad	79.1	68.1	88	1.33	3.35	+2.20
Nizamabad (Indur).	83 4	72.2	86	..	3.51	+3.06
Hyderabad	84.3	74.2	85	..	1.51	+0.28
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.7	73.9	85	0.46	15.65	+5.79
Calicut	80.4	75.1	94	0.64	6.92	−2.61
Cochin	88.7	74.8	86	2.07	15.75	+7.54
Colombo	86 9	76.9	89	2.40	1.30	−1.95
ADEN (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	78.2	86	..	3.21	+1.95
Bellary	90.8	70.1	68	..	2.36	1.57
Cuddapah	94 3	76.6	76	0.42	1.67	+0.76
Madras	95 0	78.9	79	0.12	2.91	2.33
Bangalore	83.3	67.8	85	0.11	1.11	−0.31
Coimbatore	88.6	71.6	82	0 02	0.12	−0.24
Trichinopoly	98.3	78.8	63	..	0.56	−0.01
Negapatam	100 4	79.7	74	..	0.12	0.19

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 9th June 1917 was 29.902 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

"AN APPEAL TO THE JAINS OF PALANPUR."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—At the request of the Young Men's Jain Association, Palanpur, a meeting of the Mahajan was convened by the Nagarseth on the 3rd of June in order to abolish unanimously the evil custom of beating the breasts prevalent in the country. Preliminary to the meeting, the members of the Association had, with great labour, procured the signatures of about 300 gentlemen in favour of the abolition, in order to show that the custom was despised by all. The meeting which was held for the special purpose of abolishing the custom, was considering the matter in hand when about four persons coming in at the last moment, disturbed the whole meeting by introducing irrelevant questions of a controversial character. They insisted upon this question being considered first otherwise they refused to act according to the resolution of the Mahajan. This was an open insult to the Mahajan. Whether the Nagarseth was in favour or against the abolition, it was his duty to stop these persons from disturbing the meeting. His total silence, however, betrayed his unfitness to manage the meeting which consequently dispersed without doing any work.

I, therefore, appeal to my Palanpuri Jain brothers, to consider whether a person is at all fit to be a Nagarseth, who cannot give an independent judgment, who has no force of character and no opinion of his own. The time has arrived when my brothers should change the old constitution of the Mahajan and appoint a strong and spirited leader to guide them to the path of social prosperity.

—Yours, etc.,

"A PALANPURI."

Heller's Bed-bug killer is a liquid preparation guaranteed to thoroughly destroy bedbugs, fleas, &c. It does not injure clothes, furniture &c., and can, therefore, be used freely anywhere.

¼ lb. tins Ans. 7 each.
½ lb. tins Ans. 12 each.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents.
HUMMUM ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

Hope for the Hopeless !

It speedily and permanently cures * * * nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.

Correspondence strictly confidential.
Particulars Free.
The HEALTH HOME, Santa, Bengal.
Please mention this paper when writing to us.

JUST ONE TRIAL

will convince you of the superiority of our

COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES.

Suitable for the season. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price Rs. 7 per piece.

Order from—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

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IF YOU WISH TO LEARN
Some Method of Drawing
Apply Sharp to
ARTIST, N.C.MANTRI
LIMITED NUMBER OF PUPILS TAUGHT
IN A LIMITED TIME ON SPECIAL TERMS

WHAT IS THE SPECIALITY IN THE ANNAPURNA COOKER ?
Write a card to-day for the full descriptive literature to—
ANNAPURNA COOKER & Co.
Near America India Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
Agents :—INDO-FOREIGN PERFUMERY STORES, Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY

K. WADIA, Diamond Merchant,

PURE GEMS, MODERATE RATES, FRENCH MELLEGRAIN SETTING.

PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

A TIMELY WARNING.

"TO STUDENTS"

who intend coming down to Bombay.

Don't fail to Reserve your Seats

at Special Concession Rates at

"SHREE NRISINHA HINDOO LODGE"

which is a happy home for every Comfort.

Write just now to—

D. J. SHAH,
The MANAGER,

SHREE NRISINHA HINDOO LODGE,
Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

TEA AND COFFEE DRINKERS BEWARE

Man to Man

"You say your heart is acting up, and that you don't sleep well at nights' and yet you don't believe coffee hurts you.

"There's a subtle, cumulative drug in coffee—about 2½ grains to the average cup. A little to-day—a little to-morrow, and so it goes on, irritating the nerves, interfering with digestion and working changes that very often lead to ill health and discomfort; the same is with Tea-drinking.

"Hard to quit coffee and tea you say ? Not if you have the pleasant, healthful, pure food-drink—

INSTANT POSTUM

A PURE FOOD DRINK

Made of whole wheat, roasted with a small amount of wholesome molasses, it contains only the goodness of the grain—no drug or harmful ingredient—no coffee, no tea troubles.

NO CONSTIPATION LIKE TEA AND COFFEE.

Instant Postum—soluble—made in the cup with hot water, instantly. A delicious, economical, healthful table beverage. SOLD IN—

(Small) Tins to make **50** cups Rs. **1-4**; Large Tins **100** cups Rs. **2-6**.

A sample tin—Sufficient for five cups—sent post free on receipt of one anna for postage.

Sole Agents :—**B. P. MADON,** Health Culture Depot : SANTA CRUZ.

BRANCH—297, Hornby Road, Fort, 2nd Floor, Opp. WHITEAWAY.

Send for our 88 pages Illustrated CATALOGUE of "HEALTH AND STRENGTH."

Cost 4 annas—Postage One anna extra. By V. P. 6 Annas.

Morning

Begin well by using Ven-Yusa in your morning toilet to re-vitalise your skin. This cream is rich in the life-giving element, oxygen. To use it first thing is like giving the skin an invigorating "oxygen bath."

Noon

Nothing is so refreshing after the morning's work as a little Ven-Yusa rubbed well into the face and arms. Ven-Yusa preserves the complexion amid the heat of the day.

& Night

Massaging the skin with this greaseless cream drives away that tired look; and it will work in your pores while you sleep. If you wish to always look your best,

DON'T FORGET TO USE

VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Face Cream

After any strenuous Sport —such as Polo, Tennis, etc., a glass of

Horlick's Malted Milk

is exceedingly pleasant, for it is the ideal Food-drink, combining nourishment, in an easily digested form, with refreshment. It is made in a moment.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. **Rs. 8.**

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
82, Church Gate Street, Bombay

The Oil of Quality for general cooking, frying, salads and French dressings. It replaces butter, ghee, or olive oil and is considerably cheaper. Sold by all dealers and Stores in 1 lb., 2½ lbs. and 85 lbs. tins.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ld.

Hummum St., Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, June 9th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	12,145,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	188,000
East Indian " "	157,300
American " "	2,364,000
Other " "	62,000
Total Sales	39,000
East Indian Sales	22,900
Total Speculation	2,000
" Export	1,000
East Indian "	...
" " Stock	41,000
" " Forwarded	1,500
" " Actual Export	100
" " Imports	...
" " Speculation	100
American Afloat	103,000
East Indian Afloat	17 000
Total Afloat	106,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
" Exports to Great Britain	6,009
" " to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York July	23.01
" " Oct.	22.49
" " Jan.	22.62
Spot Cotton at New York	23.40
" " New Orleans	22.38
Futures at New Orleans July	22.53
" " Oct.	21.80
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	75⅛

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	47,000
" Exports to Great Britain	15,000
" " to France and Continent	19,000
" " to Japan	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	839,000
" " at Interior Port	696,000

New York, June 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Futures at New York July	23.32
" " Oct.	22.80
" " Jan.	22.97
Spot Cotton at New York	23 80
" " New Orleans	22.38
Futures at New Orleans July	22.89
" " Oct.	22.15

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	38 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 8th

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	87/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/9
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	86/9
Oolarro Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80
Australian Afloat	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat Paid	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton June Paid	600
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton May-June Value	585
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton June Buyers	600
Forta Rapeseed per ton May-June Value	600

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C & F Calcutta, July-Sept.	19
Raw Java, C & F. Bombay July-Sept.	19/3
do. do, Karachi July-Sept.	19/4
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept.	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	21/6
do. do Karachi July Sept.	21/7

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 9.

The market opened firm with Fine Broach July quoted Rs 496 and Fine Bengal July Rs. 362/63. New Crop Good Broach April was Rs. 456½. Within half an hour, owing to sellers coming out at the advance, rates were Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower all round. The market remained for some time at and about Rs. 494 for Fine Broach July, with little business passing in contracts of any description. At the close the market was quiet but steady at our quotations. Only a small business has been done during the day both in old and new crops.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate. Prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	July		495
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	July		440/41
Fine M. G. Bengal	July		359
Good M. G. Westerns	June-July		440
Good H. G. Westerns	June July		430
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	June-July		453
Good M. G. Compta	June July		452
Good M. G. Miraj	June-July		452

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918,	452
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	344

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

June 9.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	July	360/61
Fine M. G. Broach	July	494

NEW CROP.

F. G. M. G. Bengal Nominal	January	340
Good Broach	April	458

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

To
Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY, BROS.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

I am glad to inform you that on analysis at Calcutta my urine showed no trace of sugar.....I would like to know if I should continue to use the medicine for some time longer. If so please send me per V. P. P. one month's medicine.

Yours faithfully,
C. C. MITTRA,
Deputy Magistrate,
DUMKA, (Behar.)

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 9th June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (H G)	...	360	350	335	Ready
Bengals (M G)	...	...	...	...	
S Inde-Punjab (M G)	360	350	335	...	Ready
Akola Khamgaum Karanja (M G)	...	425	400	...	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	...	422	398	...	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)	...	430	410	...	Ready
Yeotmal (M G)	...	435	420	...	Ready
Nagpore Kampil (M G)	...	440	425	...	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	...	440	425	...	Ready
Broach (M G)	...	462	476	468	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	...	465	455	...	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	...	380	365	...	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	...	...	...	495	Ready
Sawgd, Dharwar	...	...	...	455	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	...	...	...	445	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	...	...	...	...	
Coompta (M.G.)	...	...	...	457	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, June 9th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs	a.	p.	Ball. Delivery. Rs	a	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	43	0	0	6	6	6
White Cawnpore 70-80	42	0	0	6	5	0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	43	0	0	6	6	6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6	14	0	7	4	0
" Brown Cawnpore	6	14	0	7	4	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7	0	0	7	6	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8	5	0	8	11	0
" Brown Thin	7	8	0	7	14	0
Teelseed White 85-15	45	0	0	8	0	0
" Gajar 75-25	43	0	0	8	10	0
" Gajar 50-50	41	0	0	8	4	0
" Black	38	0	0	7	12	0
Popyseed, White	6	14	0	7	8	0
Groundnuts	40	0	0	8	0	0
Mowraseed	4	4	0	4	8	0
Jawa	32	8	0	4	12	0
Arandla	39	8	0	8	7	0

Forward, Rs a p

Wheat, Aug-Sept.	6	14	3
Linseed Sept.	9	3	6

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 7th June:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	25	29,808
B. B. & C. I. Railway	9	10,892

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs	From
164 bars silver	4,89,000	China.
419 bars silver	12,00,000	China.

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

BULLION.

The silver market was quiet but steady with moderate business passing.

Eng. Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-9.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 88-3.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 88-3.
Silver 2nd Sett Ex-duty 88-8.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 184½.
3 Months' Sight France Frcs. 190½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 166½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 264½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 151½.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. small clean pieces 66½.
3 per cent. small clean pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' notice 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed Long dated 75.
Municipal Bond guaranteed long dated 74.
Municipal Bond guaranteed short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened firm but eased off towards the close due to profit-taking. The undertone, however, continues to be good.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,595 to 1,565, Madhavjees from 1,735 to 1,725, Fazulbhoys from 672/8 to 657/8, Indore-Malwas from 412/8 to 400, Nagpurs from 2,350 to 2,325, Simplex from 670 to 660, Pearls from 490 to 485, Currimbhoys from 302/8 to 297/8.

Crescents declined to 200, Indian Bleachings to 285, Kasturchand to 990.

Tata Iron ordinary shares were placed between 251/4 and 247/8, and Deferreds were steady at 990, Katni ordinaries declined to 242/8, and Deferreds to 930.

Shivrajpurs were quoted at 40, Alcocks declined to 865, Bombay-Burma to 995, Bombay Tramways were placed between 337/8 and 332/8, and Tata Hydros were quoted at 1,140. A fair quantity of ready Java has been sold by Importers.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks.

T. M. O. Rs 17-12-0 equal to 21s. F. B. H. Stocks 115,000 bags.
Brown Rs 16-8-0 equal to 19s. F. B. H. Stocks 28,000 bags.
Soft Rs 18 equal to 21s. 4d. F. B. H. Stocks 5,000 bags.
Mauritius Rs 17 to 17-8-0. Stocks 90,000.
Japan S. K. Rs 20-8-0 nominal. Stocks 7,000.
Formosan Rs 19-6-0. Stocks 7,500.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

The following is the report of the above Press Company which was submitted to the shareholders:—

During the year under report 5,477 bales were pressed and 2,992 nuggas were ginned in the Company's factories, and the result has been a net profit of Rs. 9,709-0-1 including Rs. 225-5-11 brought forward from the previous year. The directors propose to appropriate this amount as under:—

To depreciation of machinery Rs 3,000; to write off furniture and fittings account Rs. 387-6-3; to reserve (working) fund account Rs 2,217-15-8; to bonus to staff Rs 476; to payment of a dividend at Rs. 15 per share Rs. 2,505 and to carry forward to next year's account Rs 1,122-10-2.

The directors regret to place on record the death of Mr. Gulabchand M. Damania who was for long a director of the Company and whose advice they had always found valuable.

Mr. Gokuldas Gordhandas Parekh was invited to fill in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Damania, and the shareholders are requested to approve of his appointment.

The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh retires under clause 86 of the Articles of Association. He is eligible for re-election.

WORK OF THE S. AND T.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have read your Leader of date anent Army Supply Scandals. I have also read your previous observations about the system of contracts in the Bombay S. & T. and some of your correspondents' letters about it.

The action of the C-in-C will no doubt have a very salutary effect, and act as a deterrent to those that are disposed to be corrupt. Every service in the world has its drawbacks, but to condemn it wholesale is to do those working under it grave injustice. As an army contractor conversant with the working of the S. and T. in Bombay let me offer a few remarks. During the period of this war the amount of work this department has got to do is colossal. There are a thousand and one things to be attended to where promptitude is the essence of effectiveness. There are men put at the heads of departments and their assistants who well understand their work. They are all hard worked men for their work from 8-30 in the morning till nearly 6 in the evening including Sundays. The amount of energy I have seen them put in is simply surprising. One has only got to go and see what is going on at the Docks. In the matter of contracts in almost all cases they are given by tenders and in the majority of cases to the lowest bidder. Now the system of tenders is not without its disadvantages. It certainly reduces the price of an article but often does not help to give you that article. As a result of very keen competition an unprofitably low rate is offered. The S. and T. obtain the rate but not the article, and they have either to accept it or reject it. I will relate to you my experience. The receiving section does not err on the side of leniency at present and under the orders of a relentlessly severe man at its head the lots offered by contractors are rejected wholesale, if they are not up to the standard. I have known many contractors who have given low rates and could not satisfy the test fail and I have seen that, as a result of these tenders, the officer instead of getting what he wants has to start educating the contractor. It cannot expedite work. In my opinion the hands of the executive must under certain reservations be left unfettered. If they are not given the discretion to give direct contracts in certain cases, the whole machinery is bound to work haltingly and not effectively. Certain contractors will get preferential treatment but that can't be helped. Before I close this letter allow me to say that the officers, sergeants and other men of the S. and T. are really hard worked men. They carry out their arduous duties efficiently and they serve their country well. I write this as a result of what I have observed during the time I have been an army contractor. As such I have also my grievances but this is not the place to relate them. I am certainly not a favored one.—Yours, etc.,

GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE.

Bombay, June 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—You seem to attach too much importance to the system of buying goods by tenders.

The idea underlying it is excellent, but a greater force, perhaps, it would be difficult to conceive.

The object of inviting tenders is, or should be, to secure the desired articles, by means of competition amongst various dealers, at the most favourable prices possible, in other words, at lowest prices.

And yet, you will have noticed that nearly all advertisements, calling for tenders, have some such clause that "advertisers will not bind themselves to accept the *lowest* or any tender." Never mind the "any." But why should not the *lowest tender* be accepted, if they conform to the specifications of the advertisers? And, if the lowest is not to be accepted, why invite tenders at all? Why not buy the goods in the open market and be done with it! It is only waste of public money advertising like this.

Some time back, I had a personal experience, of which I shall give you, here, a brief account, and you may then judge for yourself, if I am wrong in calling the whole thing a farce. This is but the mildest term I can think of. It certainly deserves a stronger invective.

Here is the tale: I had tendered for a certain article at *twelve annas* per unit, whilst the successful and lucky tenderer had quoted *one rupee* for the same thing.

He got the order and I lost it. And mark you, this in spite of my adhering strictly to the specification as issued by the department in question. And, it is within my knowledge that the other had not done so.

How this feat was performed is more than I can tell. I do not know and have never cared to. But this is the story of a tender and how it was lost and a true one.—Yours, etc.,

"J."

NEW COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN JAPAN.

A new cotton spinning and weaving company is being organised in Osaka, with a capital of 4,000,000 yen. It is proposed to erect a factory at Miho-mura in the Shidzuoka Prefecture which will be operated by electric power. Another cotton spinning and weaving company is being organised by interest in Tokyo and Yokohama, with a capital of 3,000,000 yen. It is intended to manufacture yarns and sheetings, and a factory will be erected at Odawara. Spindles of British manufacture to the number of 15,000 will be installed, and 300 looms of Japanese make. A further cotton spinning company has been formed, with a capital of 2,000,000 yen. This company will build a factory in Kagoshima.

"TREMENDOUS MYSTERY"

WHO SAID IT ?

THE LEADING PRESS.

WHAT ABOUT ?

"THE MYSTERIES OF MYRA"

¶ The Serial that has created suite a Sensation among discriminate Picture-Lovers.—

¶ The Serial that has thrown all others into the Shade as regards Mystery & Sensation.—

¶ The Serial that no prudent Person can afford to miss—

ARE YOU THAT PERSON ?

If so, remember there's more Mystery and more Sensation as the Serial proceeds and more Chances to win the 75 Prizes too!

The valuable Prizes alone are worth a visit—but the unique Serial makes it doubly Worth !

OLYMPIA

THE FIRST CINEMA IN BOMBAY WHO PUT UP SERIALS !
SANDHURST ROAD.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

AN APPEAL.

In the course of an appeal for public support the Secretaries of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, which is designed to perpetuate the life-work of Sir Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar and which is to be established in Poona, write:—

Till now the Institute has been able to acquire by purchase some 15 acres of land and construct upon it a large, artistic and fire-proof building costing over 25,000 rupees. Two more halls, one on each side, besides quarters for students, staff, and menials, are yet to be added; and while the neuclus of a permanent fund is created by the purchase of some 1947 war loan, it is evident that in order to carry out to the full the programme of work which the Institute has placed before itself this fund will have to be very considerably augmented. All this necessarily presupposes a much larger share of public support than what we have been so far able to attract. We realise that this is an akward time to ask the public to give money for anything but the successful prosecution of the present world-war; but seeing that in normal times Government themselves would have assisted the scheme far more liberally than at present we venture to suggest that any help, small or great, rendered to an educational institute like ours would indirectly serve the same purpose, especially if it is remembered that an institute like this is sur to be a very powerful factor, though an indirect one, that would ultimately work for the realisation of that judicious, and all-absorbing national consciousness to which all the forces around us seem to be at present tending.

As originally contemplated the Institute is to be formally inaugurated on Friday the 6th of July 1917—Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar's 80th birth day—by the opening of its main hall. On that same day there is also to be a presentation to Sir Ramkrishna of a gift worthy of the scholar and one most suited for the occasion,—namely a volume of essays on various subjects written specially for the purpose by scholars of different lands. This volume is in Press and will be out in time. With his usual courtesy and kindness and readiness to associate himself with all movements of this kind H. E. Lord Willingdon, the Governor of Bombay, has consented to perform the inaugurations as well as the presentation; and for a unique occasion like this we expect to have a large muster of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar's students, friends and admirers and of all lovers of Oriental learning generally. We are drawing up a list of such persons, to whom formal invitations will be sent in due course. But as ours claims t obe an all-India institute and as Dr. Bhandarkar's pupils and personal friends and admirers are in evidence almost in every town, district and province of India, it is almost impossible to hope to reach them all by invitations through post. We beg that all such persons would take this as a personal invitation and make it convenient to attend.

We are also drawing up a list of all those who have joined our Institute as Life-Members (Rs. 100), Benefactors (Rs. 250), Vice-Patrons (Rs. 500), and Patrons (Rs. 1,000). The list will be published on the day of the opening of the Institute, together with names of persons who have promised to pay the Institute Rs. 10 or more annually. Other donations to the Institute will also be announced at the same time; and we hereby beg to appeal to all persons interested in the movement and all in whom the name of Dr. Bhandarkar inspires affection, admiration ar reverence to assist in the proper celebration of this unique function on the 6th of July by being present personally or otherwise expressing their sympathy in some tangible form.

To Dr. Bhandarkar's old students and personal friends in particular we hereby wish to announce that if a sufficient number of these will make it convenient to come, it is contemplated t e day after the formal function, to do something or other of a more private and personal nature by way of a further token of loyalty and regard for our veteran Guru; and it is requested that all suggestions etc., in connection with this be forwarded early to.

The SECRETARIES.

339, Narayen Peth, Poona City June 4.

INDIAN MADE
FINE QUALITY COTTON
BANYANS

Sizes.	DESCRIPTION.	Per Doz.
32"	SHORT	12 8 0
34"	SLEEVES	13 0 0
36"	DOUBLE	13 6 0
38"	BREAST	14 0 0
40"	WITHOUT	14 8 0
42"	BUTTONS	15 0 0

CAN BE HAD FROM

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS

PROMPTLY EXECUTED BY

V. P. P.

A FRIEND IN NEED
ANODYNE CHAM

A sovereign **Remedy for all Pains** External or Internal.

It is an unfailing quickly acting specific for all cases of **Headache, Neuralgia, Nuritis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lambago. Muscular Pains** or **Pains due to digestive disorders** First aid choloric Diarrhoe never failing.

It stops the pain by recovering the cause, is prompt to cure, mild in action, and absolutely harmless in effect.

Price, As. 12 per phial.

Sold everywhere—chemists and stores or direct from

Sole Agent for India:—

S. EJAZUDDEN & Co.

Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,
6, Colootolah Street, **CALCUTTA.**

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT

THE CHILDREN'S TONIC

K. T. DONGRE & Co.
GIRGAON BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 6th Vad of Jesth, 1973.
Mahomedan: 20th of Shaaban-ul-Muazzum, 1335.
Parsi: 4th of Deh, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 0m.; Sunset: 7h. 15m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Parsi Gymkhana, Annual Meeting, Marine Lines, 11 a.m.

MONDAY, June 11.

High Court Reopens.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 10 a.m., Registered letters accepted up to 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, June 12.

Mails for East African Ex-Force, Lamu, and Mombassa, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.
B. A. Examination Results, 12-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 10-0 and Bandman Comedy Co., "Miss Brown" at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

June 9.

Orders for week ending June 16th:—
Wednesday, June 13th—Parade in full uniform on Maidan opposite Queen Victoria's statue at 5-30 p.m. Compulsory.
Recruits—All recruits who are desirous of being enrolled in the above troop will please attend.
Roll Calls—Patrol roll calls will commence again from Wednesday, June 13th.

ALFRED G. FOOX,
A. S. M. 1 C 1st Bombay Troop.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, June 11.

511 Drill and Instruction—Parades for the week ending 16-6-1917:—
At Headquarters:—
Day and date,—time,—class to attend.
Monday, 11th—7 a.m. W X Y and Z.
Monday, 11th—6 p.m. W X Y and Z.
Tuesday, 12th—7 a.m. W X Y and Z.
Tuesday, 12th—6 p.m. N C O's.
Wednesday, 13th—7 a.m. W and X.
Thursday, 14th—7 a.m. W X Y and Z.
Friday, 15th—7 a.m. W X Y and Z.
Saturday, 16th—7 a.m. W and X.
Saturday, 16th—6 p.m. W and N C O's.
Buglers—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
512 Transfer—Pte R. S. Jamasji is transferred from Bombay Detachment to "A" Company.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for East African Ex-Force, Lamu and Mombassa, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 12th instant.

A CRICKET MATCH.

In the cricket match played yesterday on Islam Gymkhana ground between the Islam Gymkhana and Lusitanian Sporting Cricket Club, the former won by 66 runs and two wickets.

THE HOME RULE SERIES.

Under the joint auspicies of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues Mr. Shamrao Deshpande of Yeotmal will deliver a lecture on Home Rule at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) this evening. The lecture is open to the public.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BOMBAY.

In connection with the Education Conference of Bombay a preliminary meeting of Head Masters and Assistant Masters of all the Secondary Schools of Bombay will be held at the Servants of India Society Home, Sandhurst Road, this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to consider and suggest to the organizers of the Conference, such resolutions affecting Secondary Education as may be agreed upon at the meeting. The meeting is open to the public.

THE BOMBAY JEWISH SPORTING CLUB.

FIXTURES 1917.

June 10.—The Anveria Cricket Club.
June 17.—The Bandra Union C. C.
June 24.—The Prabhu Young Cricketers.
July 1.—The Saraswat Union C. C.
July 8.—The Chitrapur C. C.
July 15.—The Rangers Sporting Club.
July 21.—Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s C. C.
July 22.—The Twasta Kasar C. C.
Aug. 4.—The B. B. & C. I. R. Co.'s C. C.
Aug. 5.—The Lusianian Sporting Club.
Aug. 9.—Messrs. Turner Hoare & Co.'s C. C.
Aug. 12.—The New Century C. C.
Aug. 19.—The Dadar Bhandarwada C. C.
Aug. 26.—The Mahomedan C. C.
Sept. 2.—The New Friends Union C. C.
Sept. 9.—The Young Friends Union C. C.
Sept. 11.—The New Hindoos C. C.

TWASTA KASAR C. C.

FIXTURES FOR 1917.

June 10.—Hindoo Gymkhana.
June 17.—Parekh Cricket Club.
June 18.—Chitrapoor Cricket C.
June 23.—Bombay Young C
June 24.—Radiant Cricket Club.
July 1.—Young Friends Union.
July 8.—Union Cricket Club.
July 15.—Sixteen Stars.
July 21.—Goculdas Tejpal School C. C.
July 22.—Bombay Jewish C. C.
July 28.—Wilson College Gym.
July 29.—Maharastra Cricket C.
Aug. 5.—New Friends H. C. C.
Aug. 12.—Ghatcooper C. C.
Aug. 26.—Friends Union C. C.
Sept. 2.—Arya Bandhu C. C.
Sept. 9.—Imperial C. C.
Sept. 16.—Bombay Telegu C.
Sept. 23.—Young Muslim C. C.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W L Billington, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H H Haines, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Niven, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Walsh, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J C Willett, Lancashire Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A F D Brown, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut C H Smith, Royal Scots.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain J H N Cattle, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D E Dow, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut T O N W Neelly, Gordons.

DIED.

Lieut-Col. W H Baxter, Dorsets.
Captain F H Moore, Garrison Artillery.

DROWNED.

Lieut G W P Ashore, Engineers.
Captain E S Cleall, Garrison Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A W Apperley, Durhams.
Second-Lieut S A Bache, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F W E Blackford, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut C E Blad, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J N Chapple, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain J M Davidson, Camerons.
Second-Lieut W B L Easton, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R Fairgrieve, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut K A Frazer, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J A Freeman, Londons.
Captain L Gale, East Yorkshires.
Captain J MacC. Gaussen, Warwicks.
Captain J A Gilfillan, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A K Goard, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut N M Goddard, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut S B Griffin Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut E J Holford-Strevens, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain W G Hull, Field Artillery.
Major T S Inglis, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Jennings, Durhams.
Second-Lieut H W Kenwald, Londons.
Second-Lieut A McDonald, Seaforths.
Lieut A H Morrison, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut W Porter, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C L Read, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut G I Sinclair, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain S P Smith, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut B R Stauffer, Field Artillery.
Lieut G M Theal, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C L Welford, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C B Wilson, Yorkshire Lights.
Seeqnd-Lieut K G Woodmansey, York and Lancasters.
Captain C W G Wright, Somersets.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut T D Wilson, Argyll and Sutherlands.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.

Lieut F G Basdell, Gloucesters.
Major H L Bibby, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut F Bottomley, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Brown, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut G D L Clancey, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J M Dunwoody, Dublins.
Second-Lieut J V W Eccles, General List.
Lieut A T Hasler, Medicals.
Lieut G C D Hill, Shropshires.
Captain J T C Ireland, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut H Lewis, Service Corps.
Captain R G Nelson, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut C Norie-Miller, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut S Oxlade, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut H J Payne, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J H Pierrepoint, Field Artillery.
Captain C A W Pope, Medicals.
Captain E C Simpson, Special List.
Lieut A H Storrock, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain A Tilbury, Medicals.
Lieut-Col. R S Worsley, Service Corps.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut A L H Cleland, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut D M Forsyth, Seaforths.
Lieut C S Hadzen, Gordons.
Lieut A H Herbertson, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain W Legge, Seaforths.
Captain W R Petrie, Seaforths.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut C B Hunt, Oxford and Bucks.

LONDON, May 27.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J S Brown, Artillery.
Second-Lieut R P Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W O Gilmour, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut E S Howard, Engineers.
Lieut W A Mackenzie, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut L G Madley, Welsh Fusiliers.
Major G D Mill, Sherwoods.
Reverend Hon. M B Peel, Chaplain.
Lieut T W Pollard, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Shand-Kydd, Artillery.
Second-Lieut S R Smith, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut B Strachan, Flying Corps.
Major R Worthington, Cheshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut L M Kinsley, Essex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Captain W Eadie, Camerons.
Second-Lieut F L Kitchin, Gloucesters.
Lieut O R Knight, West Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut N W Green, East Yorks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut R R Brocklebank, Welsh Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A E Joseph, Warwicks.

DIED.

Second-Lieut A V Officer, East Yorks.
Captain R F Russell, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H Allison, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R E Arnold, Artillery.
Captain J W Bell, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut L F Bourne, East Kents.
Second-Lieut J W Bowmer, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W P Mac D Brettell, Flying Corps.
Lieut F Brindley, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G W Brown, South Staffords.
Lieut C C C Cace, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut A L Collyer, Londons.
Second-Lieut W C Cooper, Manchesters.
Lieut F L Creswell, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J De Conyay, Yeomanry.
Captain J J Dobie, Hussars.
Second-Lieut N E Douglas-Menzies, Artillery.
Lieut H J Duncan, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut P A M Edlin, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut C I Eyre, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W J Fitzgerald, Cyclists.
Second-Lieut H A Freeman, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F E Gearing, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Gibbons, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut C F Gamon, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E C G Gripper, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut R L Hall, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W O Hatcher, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut R J Hawkins, Artillery.
Second-Lieut D V Hill, Artillery.
Second-Lieut M Houguet, Royal Scots
Captain J A T Langdon North Staffords.
Second-Lieut C H L Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D Jones, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut C King, Artillery.
Second-Lieut D H Marsden, Artillery.
Second-Lieut K Middleniss, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut K Mines, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W M Nelson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W J Palmer, Trench Mortar.
Lieut A S Russell, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut R McD Smellie, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J Snee, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut M E Stutchfield, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Wallace, Flying Corps.
Lieut T Watson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Williams, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut D E M Woodhouse, West Kents.

MISSING.

Lieut W H C Bucknall, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut E C Cheshire, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut M G Cole, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut McC Daly, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J D V Holms, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A J Innes, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut T H Lines, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Nelson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut B H Nicholson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A E Parsons, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E G Passingham, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED, NOW PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut H E B Dickson, Devons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut W F Swift, Trench Mortar.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut F Matthews, Flying Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H A Drew, Devons, should read Second-Lieut G A Drew.

LONDON, May 28.

KILLED.

Captain J A Ainslie, Scottish Borderers.
Captain J B Armitage, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J N Bennett, Artillery.
Second-Lieut N T Cossar, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut K G Davies, Engineers.
Second-Lieut M Dunn, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut A Emslie, Gordons.
Second-Lieut G A Fraser, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut M S Goodban, East Surreys.
Captain W T Hall, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J W Ineson, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A A Keogh, Middlesex.
Lieut W W Laurie, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut M C Maccormac, Gordons.
Second-Lieut I D F Maclennan, Gordons.
Second-Lieut C W Pimm, York and Lancasters.
Captain J H Pritchart, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut L W M Quin, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C J St. Quintin, Honourable Artillery Company.
Major G D Ward, Artillery.
Second-Lieut P H B Ward, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A E Walter, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain S A Willis, Middlesex.
Captain R H Wilson, Medicals.

DIED.

Second-Lieut T H Armstrong, Northumberlands.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W V Amos, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut F E Bartlett, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Bennett, Manchesters.
Lieut C F Beutter, Artillery.
Second-Lieut C H Brailsford, Artillery.
Second-Lieut E P Burdett, South Lancashires.
Captain J Burnett, Leicesters.
Captain T W Dormand, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J O T Glennie, Gordons.
Second-Lieut R G Goddard, Honourable Artillery Company.
Major L M Harvey, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A W Holgate, Lancasters.
Lieut D H Holley, Engineers.
Captain D Hutcheon, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J E Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain D E Kerr, Artillery.
Second-Lieut F A Lawson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut G Lindsay, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain C R McGowan, Honourable Artillery Company.
Captain J E D Manlove, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut W G Mutter, Artillery.
Second-Lieut D Nicoll, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Pearson, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain H Pritchard, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain A H Pollock, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut N Richardson, Durhams.
Captain G Roberts, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W D Robertson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W Y A Robertson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W J Robinson, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut N Roskin, Machine-gun Corps.
Major E T Skae, Royal Scots.
Lieut J Smart, Gordons.
Second-Lieut H V Snook, Devons.
Second-Lieut H G Stark, Lancasters.
Lieut W S Stebbing, Warwicks.
Lieut C R Taylor, Artillery.
Second-Lieut S C Todd, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A G Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W N Williams, Worcesters.
Captain J Williamson, Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut C G Boyd, Sherwoods.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut S F Allabarton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A M Beck, Honourable Artillery Company.
Lieut H H O Bridgeman, Household Battalion.
Second-Lieut R J Grandin, Service Corps.

WOUNDED AND MISSING BELIEVED PRISONER OF WAR.

Lieut T Hamilton, West Yorkshires.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C Dyer, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Middlewood, West Riding
Second-Lieut S A Morrison, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut A T Penketh, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut G S R Rower, Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut L G Angas, Bedfords.
Lieut C H M Graham, Lancasters.
Lieut D Mackintosh, Seaforths.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut S D Adshead, Manchesters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Captain E W Bowyer-Bower, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut V H Sequin, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W E Bartram, Lincolns.
Captain P G Heyworth, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut J C H Hill, Essex.
Captain H St H Jeune, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut H G Nevelle Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C F Reeve, Flying Corps.
Lieut J H Ryan, Flying Corps.
Lieut J Senior, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Taylor, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A B Enright, Artillery.

DROWNED.

Lieut J T Brown, Medical Corps.
Captain H H Robinson, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Captain J F Bourke, Medicals.
Lieut E F Bozman, West Kents.
Second-Lieut R Bristow, Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Burkitt, Irish Rifles.
Captain F J A Burt, Engineers.
Lieut A S Butler, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut D Cameron, Artillery.
Lieut E D Clark, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut K F C MacIver, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut H W Evans, East Kents.
Lieut W H Foulks, Artillery.
Captain J E French, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain J B Garner, Leicesters.
Captain T J Gilmore, Medicals.
Second-Lieut O F Goodheart, East Kents.
Captain A E Grant, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut R B Howard, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J A Hullah, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut G Ibberson, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut A J Jones, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut E R Ledlie, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J E Lott, Engineers.
Lieut J H Low, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut K F C Maciver, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut F S Maclean, Artillery.
Lieut R I G May, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Riddler, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J H Roberts, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A F C Sheehan, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C W Warner, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut C Watson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut H R Webb, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut H B Willis, Somersets.
Second-Lieut J S H Willis, East Kents.
Second-Lieut G H Wood, Somersets.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut H Hepner, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E E Pengilley, Royal Fusiliers

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut E C M Palmer, Royal Fusiliers

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Captain J G E Graham-Montgomery, Hampshires.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain C F Guguid, Manchesters.
Lieut F A Durnos-Steele, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut W Garland, Oxford and Bucks.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut G H Hall, Northumberlands.
Lieut J M Mitchell, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut D Munro, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W H Pitt, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut E H Thonemann, Artillery.

WOUNDED PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut W A Malone, Cheshires.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 9.

The following name of British officer appears in the casualty list No. 418, Indian Expeditionary Forces, Mesopotamia:—

WOUNDED.

Indian Army:—Captain C. F. Whitaker.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

PREVIOUSLY UNOFFICIALLY NOW OFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lieut K Robert Slater, R. N.

WAR LOAN DAY.

GOVERNOR'S PROCESSION.

"June 14th, (Thursday next), is to be observed as the Bombay War Loan Day. There will be a Service in the Bombay Cathedral at 8-30 a.m. when their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon will be present. All communities of the City have arranged to have prayers in the morning in their respective places of worship.

In the afternoon the Governor and Lady Willingdon will drive through the City by the following route:—

Government House, Lower Gate.
Walkeshwar Road
Chowpatty
Sandhurst Road
Parel Road
Kalbadevi Road (to corner of Bhuleshwar).
Shaikh Memon Street
Crawford Market
Hornby Road
Esplanade Road
Mayo Road

arriving at the Secretariat at 6-20 p.m.

Their Excellencies will halt for a few minutes at the C Ward War Loan Committee's Office at the Mulji Jetha Market where they will be received by the Hon. Mr. Munmohundass Ramji and Members of the C Ward Committee.

A meeting of the Bombay General Committee of the Indian War Loan will be held at the Secretariat at 6-30 p.m. to receive and adopt the Executive Committee's Report. His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside.

It is hoped that house owners along the route their Excellencies are going to drive will display their flags and bunting."

SAFE CUSTODY OF POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES.

MAY BE DEPOSITED IN DISTRICT TREASURIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 9.

Facilities have already been provided whereby purchasers of Post Office Cash Certificates can, if they so desire, deposit them with the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs. The Government of India have now decided to extend these facilities by permitting the deposit of Post Office Cash Certificates in District Treasuries for safe custody.

AGAINST REPRESSION OF POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

MADRAS PETITION.

In view of the statements made by H. E. the Governor as to the repression of political agitation, the following petition is being circulated to-day (June 7th, 1917):

To his Excellency the Governor of Madras:

May it Please Your Excellency: We, the undersigned loyal and law-abiding citizens of this Presidency, desire to submit to Your Excellency our earnest petition that Your Excellency will refrain from taking any measures to repress constitutional agitation for far-reaching political reforms which, in the words of the Premier of Great Britain, will raise Indians from being "a subject race," and will bestow Self-Government on India. We believe that any attempt to prevent support being given to this beneficent change will agitate the whole Presidency and cause wide-spread discontent and disturbance.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

This may be signed by all persons who have reached majority—21 for Europeans, 18 for Indians. Name and address should be given thus:

M. SUBRAMANIAM,
14, Chetty Coil Street,
Madras.

CHARGE OF UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

ALLAHABAD PLEADER SUSPENDED FROM PRACTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 8.

Mr. Kasim Ali, a pleader practising in Banda District for nearly thirty years, has been found guilty of unprofessional conduct by the Allahabad High Court and suspended from practice for three years. The charge against the pleader was that in connection with a criminal case he gave one version of facts to the police and another to the magistrate when engaged in the case as counsel for the clients. When asked to give evidence by the police the pleader said he himself would not appear as witness for the prosecution because it would interfere with his work, but he undertook to put forward people who were willing to give evidence on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Justice Tudball remarked it reminded one of things in China where one could get a substitute for everything, even if one was sentenced to death. Their Lordships were therefore forced back on the conclusion arrived at by the District Magistrate that purposely and with a view to save his clients Mr. Kasim Ali made a statement which was false when he was giving evidence on the 4th September 1916 and suspended him for three years.

A MURDER CASE.

U. P. GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 10.

At the Allahabad High Court, Justices Tudball and Rafiq are engaged in hearing an appeal preferred by the local Government against the order by the Sessions Judge of Cawnpore acquitting Kunji and Nageli of the murder of Mussamat Munni.

The prosecution alleged that two trunks were found at Jhansi Station abandoned in a third class carriage. They were opened by the police and in one of them was found the body of a woman whose throat and legs had been cut and in the other, various articles of clothing and other things. About a month and a half after, the Sessions Judge of Jhansi received an anonymous letter which stated that the body which had been found in a box at the Jhansi railway station, was of the daughter of Pandit Radhe Lal of Cawnpore and Debi Sahai had murdered the woman and Debi Sahai's wife would tell the whole story of the murder. This woman when questioned, gave a detailed account of the murder of one Mussamat Munni by Kunji and Nageli, the present accused, as well as her husband Debi Sahai who was absconding. The murder was alleged to have been committed for the sake of the deceased's jewellery.

Their Lordships directed the Civil Surgeon to appear before t'em and give evidence.

MR. H. J. HILARY.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Intimation has been received by cable from the London Agent of the Calcutta Port Commissioners that Mr. H. J. Hilary, Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, died of wounds in France on the 3rd June. Mr. Hilary came out to India in 1902 as Assistant Secretary in the East Indian Railway Office and afterwards acted as Secretary to the Indian Railway Conference in 1907. He joined the Calcutta Port Commissioners in 1916, and he was accorded permission to join the army at Home and was gazetted to the Royal Field Artillery with whom he was serving in France at the time of his death.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A gentleman who apparently claims that he alone can cure Phthisis declares that I have no right to say that I have cured this awful disease:

He has not even troubled to make any enquiries or to investigate my claims. As he makes the following remarkable statement "Absolute rest, open air and nutritious diet are quite sufficient to save a man from the primary attack of P. P.", the value of his claims may be guessed. If his statement were true Sanatorium treatment would be a success. Whereas experts recognize that Sanatorium treatment only produces temporary results.

Very often when the patient returns home, he relapses. He also advises me to study the results of a patent remedy which has been exposed by "Truth" as a barefaced swindle, even the testimonials being faked. I feel sorry for his patients. I do not claim that I can cure all cases of consumption. There is no infallible remedy for this or any other disease.

I do assert that a Government official has been cured by me and resumed duty and that he has consented to answer "bona-fide" enquirers.

That he was on several occasions examined by the Civil Surgeon, who has kindly promised to recommend my treatment and has advised me to communicate with the Director of Medical Services.

I am glad to report that even the biggest Doctors when asked about my remedy allow the patients to be put under my treatment.

I have recently received the following reports from patients (1) "no tired feeling and no fever", (2) "my wife's cough is very much reduced."

I will close my somewhat lengthy letter by quoting a medical certificate.

The patient had tried Sanatorium treatment, Tuberculin Injections and other remedies and was unable to work for some years:—

"This is to certify that I have to-day examined, Mr. Laurence W. Browne as to his physical fitness. I do not find any disease or infirmity in him, and he appears to me to be in a good state of health."

The Civil Surgeon, also made a similar report.—Yours, etc.,

G. REYNOLD WALTERS.

50, Berkeley Place,
Byculla, June 9.

PARSI GYMKHANA MEETING.

RECOGNITION OF MR. J. M. DIVECHA'S SERVICES.

The annual meeting of the Parsi Gymkhana was held yesterday at the Gymkhana pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel presiding.

The annual report, which has already been published, was approved and adopted and a managing committee was elected with Mr. J. M. Framji Patel as Chairman, and Messrs. D. B. Mehta and J. M. Divecha as Joint Honorary Secretaries. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy was elected President of the Gymkhana and Sir D. M. Petit, Sir D. J. Tata and Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, Vice-Presidents.

Dr. H. D. Kanga then moved the following resolution: "That Mr. Jejeebhoy M. Divecha be elected an Honorary Life member of the Gymkhana with all the privileges of membership including the right to vote at meetings, in recognition of his long and meritorious services as Honorary Secretary of our institution."

Dr. Kanga said the resolution was to have been moved by Dr. M. E. Pavri but as the latter was absent it fell to his (the speaker's) lot to move it on behalf of Dr. Pavri. He (the speaker) had been on all the working committees of the Parsi Gymkhana for several years past and he could therefore say that the smooth and harmonious working of those committees was in the main due to the unfailing courtesy, tact and experience of Mr. Divecha. Mr. Divecha's many and varied activities in the field of sports were appreciated in 1908 when they unveiled his portrait in the Gymkhana and they took the present opportunity of further marking their sense of appreciation of the services rendered by him. The speaker next referred to the services rendered by Mr. Divecha in the settlement of the Parsi-Hindu cricket dispute, the development of the Triangular and Quadrangular cricket contest and in his masterly handling of the different elements composing the Indian team that toured England a few years ago. Mr. Divecha had been a member of the Gymkhana from its inception. When he became secretary the Gymkhana had Rs. 4,000 to its credit, but thanks to his excellent financial management, the amount at present stood at Rs. 28,000. The speaker concluded by wishing long life and happiness to Mr. Divecha.

Mr. D. B. Mehta seconded the resolution.

Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, the Chairman, putting the resolution before the meeting, said he was sure they all would agree with him that the Gymkhana could not have done better than by conferring this honour on Mr. Divecha. As Dr. Kanga had already referred to the services rendered by Mr. Divecha, he (Mr. Patel) need not go over the same ground again and he would conclude his remarks in this connection by wishing Mr. Divecha long life to enjoy the honour conferred upon him.

He (Mr. Patel) took this opportunity of the annual meeting of a sporting institution to appeal to all sportsmen including members of the Parsi Gymkhana to help Government in these critical times. It was their duty to join the Defence of India Force in large numbers as members of the greatest Empire that the world ever saw (applause). It had been recently pointed out how nobly the sportsmen at Home had acquitted themselves in the field of battle and he trusted Indian sportsmen would not lag behind their English brethren. (Applause). He hoped the Gymkhana would help the Parsi committee that had been formed for the purpose of getting recruits for the Defence of India Force.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. M. Divecha thanking the Gymkhana for the honour they had done him, said, he had not got sufficient words to express his sincere thanks to them all for unique honour done to him that day. The little service he had rendered to their Institution was nothing but labour of love, which, if they permitted him, he would render as long as his health and strength allowed him. He appreciated the honour most because it was conceived by a true lover of cricket, his old friend Dr. Pavri, with whom he had had the honour of working for the last 30 years in the interest of Indian sports and because in his absence the resolution was proposed by Dr. Kanga, another true sportsman.

He need not assure them that the freedom of the Parsi Gymkhana bestowed on him that day would be a life-long remembrance to him and his family as a token of the appreciation of his humble services to this Institution for which he cherished great regard and affection. (Applause).

On the motion of Mr. D. D. Kanga, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

KARACHI GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

COMMISSIONER IN SIND ON PRIZE DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 9.

The Commissioner in Sind speaking at the prize-giving of the Karachi Grammar School pointed out that the school was the only high school for European boys and girls in Sind and he did not think there was any in the neighbouring province of Baluchistan, or in that portion of the Punjab which separates Sind from Lahore by 500 miles. Dilating upon Karachi's great advantage as an educational centre he said Karachi had an excellent climate throughout the year and wonderful immunity from fierce heats, which in summer render life in the plains of India so difficult. He appealed to the Diocesan Society of Lahore to the Masonic and other associations for liberal support of the Grammar School.

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Indian War Loan.
CLOSES ON FRIDAY, 15th JUNE.
Come, Patriotic Citizens,
And run the figure up.
In 5 days' time your chance has gone.
Play up Bombay! Pay up!!

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, June 11, 1917.

THE HOPE OF DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY.

The statement has often been made, and if only the recent development of her history is taken in consideration, it is true to a large extent, that Prussia is altogether a stranger to the spirit of democracy. An examination of Prussian history from the time of the present Kaiser's grandfather will afford conclusive proof of a people prepared to submit their liberty to the authority of a reigning House; a people in which there is a large party of Social Democrats, but which has practically never taken any step which has convinced the world that it honours more than material prosperity the great gift of freedom. These years are marked by many loud outcries, but seldom has the voice of the people sounded such a certain note as would compel the rulers to accede to their wishes. Even when the rulers have given them some concession as a "sop" they have meekly stood by as these have been steadily withdrawn. When compared with the spirit of Russia, that of Prussian democracy seems a very feeble light. The first is marked with strong conviction, and readiness to suffer the severest punishments for the sake of liberty; the latter is marked by much talking, but little fruit, and no sign of readiness to gain their ends by that whole-hearted indifference to suffering that has always characterised the nations that have fought their way to freedom. Does this mean, then, that the German soil is incapable of producing the democratic plant? Does it imply that the chances of a revolution in Germany are nil? If the history of the last seventy years only be taken into consideration, there is little reason to believe that the principle of democratic control, to be bought by sacrifice, has any chance of effecting a change in the German people. Yet, Reuter informs us that an elaborate organisation has been established in America with the object of overthrowing the Hohenzollerns, and establishing a Republic in Germany. We know too little of the real feelings of the Social Democrats in Germany to form any definite opinion of the state of things there at present, and we get little light from the few documents that have been issued since the Russian Revolution.

The Kaiser has promised a measure of political reform after the war, and this promise has generally been accepted as providing some relief. But the German papers have not given any real idea of the attitude of the classes toward these proposals. In view of the record of the Hohenzollerns with respect to political reform it will be astonishing if the classes that have suffered in the past accept without guarantees this promise; it will be more astonishing if men who accept these promises believe that they contain anything but the very shadow of true democratic reform. They fail in every respect when the true test is applied to them. If the German people have sunk to such a low level in their aspirations toward true democratic power, then, we are convinced, the possibility of a Revolution, and a radical reform which will make the Government directly responsible to the people, is gone. But ought we to judge a nation only by its past history of seventy or so years? The years of material prosperity have affected even the finest spirits in Germany, and to all appearances the democratic spirit is powerless. The Allies are aware that the formation of a Republic, while it would make the terms far easier for Germany than otherwise would be the case, would bring peace very much nearer. Not only so, they are mostly concerned with the future, and a German Republic would be a far stronger guarantee of a future peace than any agreement entered into by an autocratic ruler. From many points of view the desirability of a German Republic is clear, and there may be some measure of satisfaction in trying to trace evidences of that spirit in her past history. Certainly there can be found very little in her modern history, and practically nothing in the declarations made since the Russian Revolution, that will give us ground for hope.

Mr. J. Ellis Barker has contributed an interesting article to the current number of the "Nineteenth Century" which traces in German history very clear evidences of a democratic spirit. He instances the fact that the early German tribes continued to be ruled by their elected kings, and refused to be governed save by those duly chosen. The princes and barons exercised an absolute power in some parts, but this was counteracted by the democratically chosen Emperor on the one hand, and by the democratically governed towns on the other. The Hanseatic League was created for defending the rights of these towns on the sea as well, and the record of this League shows that Germans were able to practise self-government successfully at an early period. The Reformation led by Luther is instanced as not only a revolt against the Roman Church but against temporal tyranny as well. It was, according to Lord Bryce, "a revolt against the principle of authority in all its forms, erecting a standard of civil as well as of religious liberty." Then the great Peasant War of 1525 may be cited as an instance of a serious attempt to obtain the right of freedom. "None shall any longer be in a state of serfdom; none shall obey any longer any prince or law but such as pleaseth him and that shall be the Emperor; should there be one having authority who displeaseth us, we would have the power to set up in his place another who pleaseth us." So runs the proclamation of the German peasants in the sixteenth century. In the dominions of Frederick William, the Great Elector of Brandenburg who ruled from 1640 to 1688, self-government prevailed, and the various bodies made strong protests against the attempts of the ruler to levy high taxes for the support of the large army he wished to establish. Frederick William ruthlessly destroyed local self-government, and his policy has been consistently followed by the Hohenzollern rulers. In Prussia the policy of absolutism was carried out with greater ruthlessness than in the other German States, and this accounts for the larger measure of self-government enjoyed by the south and west of Germany. The French Revolution found many sympathisers in Germany, and the revolutionary armies were received with joy. Even in Prussia, the rulers have had to listen to the demands of the people, and the miniature revolution in 1848 resulted in some slight advance in political rights. But these went only a little way in the direction of democratic reform, and whatever value they may have had was altogether discredited by the policy of Bismarck, under whose government Germany made such great strides in material progress. There are many institutions to-day which prove the capacity of the German for self-government on democratic lines, but the nation has far to go before it is so held by the passion for freedom that it will take so daring a step as the Russian people have done.

AGRICULTURE AND CATTLE BREEDING

The indefatigable Mr. Findlay Shirras, Director of Statistics, has just published a summary of tables showing a variety of agricultural details which are usually published in a massive tome. The statistics contained in the bulky publication are not only highly interesting but most illuminating. They used, in former years, to lose a great deal of their freshness and immediate value by reason of their belated issue. It is, we imagine, not the fault of the Director, but of those who give him a niggardly establishment. This niggardliness, it is to be hoped, will be abandoned, when the finances of the country are once more in a fluid condition. No doubt, the demands on the current revenue from all the spending departments are such as to overwhelm the great functionary who presides over the Partfolio of Finance. All the same, there is no department of the State which in its own sphere does more useful work, of a valuable and yet arduous character, than that of the Director of Statistics. We fear he is undermanned and underbudgetted for the requisite annual expenditure. Given an adequate staff who could cope with each of the great branches of the Statistical Department, it is reasonable to expect that the division of labour would vastly facilitate the immense tabulation necessary, so as to bring about each important publication at the end of six months at the latest after the close of the official year. That is the ideal which the Government of India itself should impose upon the Department, and provide the requisite amount of expenditure and the needed staff of intelligent figures-workers.

We attach the greatest value to agricultural statistics in all their diversified details. They reveal to students of statistics the entire production of the premier industry of the country, an industry which spells the weal or woe of the ryot in the first instance, which is the backbone of the state revenue, which is the most extensive source of wages for the labourer, and which, eventually gives the inland and foreign trade, feeds railways and the shipping, supports the mechanism of exchange, and adjusts the currency. That is the value of agricultural industry in this country. Its prosperity or adversity in a given year is what has been termed by a former Finance Minister as the fountain source of "gamble in rain." It is more. It is a "gamble" for the Finance Department itself. The die it casts regulates his finance and the monetary world outside the Finance Department. Such being the importance of an early publication of agricultural statistics, it is pleasing to notice that since last year the Government of India has attempted to place before the public the results of the agricultural production of each year as early as the Statistical Department, with its existing resources, could cope with them.

The Director observes in his "Note" that "special arrangements" have been made since last year "to secure and tabulate the data, in order to publish these statistics several months before the customary date." For this facility we are thankful to the Government. We may mention at the outset what is the outstanding feature of the return. The General Summary given in the first table gives figures for a decennium, touching classification of area, of area under food crops and non-food crops, and the total land revenue assessment and transfers of land. Thus the statistician can, at a glance, find out for himself all that is most essential for the public to know. It is in fact the kernel of agricultural statistics. Our only regret is that a similar decennial table is not given of the agricultural cattle of the country. It is true that a table for the single year, which the return represents, is given. But the value of all decennial data lies in detecting the rise or growth of all agricultural products as well as of the number of cattle. It should here be remembered that since the date of the two severest famines at the close of the nineteenth century, when an immense number of agricultural cattle, cows included, were swept away, the number has not as yet reached that at the close of 1895. It is also well known that during the last seventeen years there have been four years of scarcity in different parts of the country. Twice there was a regular famine of fodder which had to be transported at an intolerable cost from places where it was overabundant to places where the cattle were congregated in a condition to survive if properly fed in time. Again, there have been no serious attempts made by the Government in every province to establish cattle breeding farms on a liberal scale. The few that we have are, we fear, conducted on a scale which can only be considered homeopathic. The State has been paying, since the outbreak of the war, considerable attention to farming of horses for military service. We do not in any way underrate the efforts of the Government in this direction. But it will be obvious to those who are keenly interested in the prosperity of the country's agriculture and agriculturists, that the breeding of agricultural cattle is of no less importance. Indeed, it is of surpassing importance. For the past fifteen years there has been a chronic grumbling in almost all provinces to increase the diminishing number of cows. There have been complaints, in fact, representations and memorials have been submitted to Government, that indiscriminate slaughter of cows has been going on. The deplorable result is paucity of pure milk. This leads to adulteration, leading in its turn to deterioration of public health, and to appalling infant mortality. Another evil effect is that the better classes of the community do not get an adequate supply of ghee which has therefore remained greatly endeared in price, apart from the demands of the Government for the Indian troops.

It will thus be seen how valuable it is to have in the summary a table of plough cattle, etc., which can tell us at a glance how the country is faring in this essential necessity. Imagine what the condition of agriculture becomes if holocausts of the cows, such as has been complained of for a long time, are allowed to continue! It is the duty of the State to stimulate cattle breeding by all means in its power. The money expended thereon will yield a hundredfold in reproductive value. The agriculturists will be better off, agricultural production will increase, and altogether the State and the people will be greatly benefited. We trust, therefore, now that we have specially drawn the attention of the Government to the great desirability of including a decennial table of agricultural cattle, the next annual return will include it. At the same time we earnestly trust that every possible attempt will be made to establish on a liberal scale extensive cattle-breeding farms and stimulate this industry by private enterprise.

Notes of the Day.

The End of Separate Peace.

The important cables sent by Reuter which we publish to-day will be read with general satisfaction as marking the end, in all reasonable probability, of the strenuous and sustained German intrigues for a separate peace with Russia. The categorical terms of the appeal that has been issued by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates,—far the most authoritative body in Russia to-day and the virtual controller of the Provisional Government,—leaves no room for doubt on that score.

German Overtures.

The latest German attempt to hoodwink the Russians took the form, it appears, of the German commander on the Eastern front sending a wireless message to the Russian troops in which the ingenious suggestion was made of cessation of hostilities "without rupture with the Allies!" And the reply of the Council is an indignant rejection of the proposal. Referring to the German commander the Council say:

> "He talks in this way because he knows that we should reject an overt proposal for a separate peace. That is why he invites us to a separate armistice and secret pourparlers."

The Council conclude with an emphatic affirmation that "the overthrow of the Allies would mean the overthrow of Russia and the end of her political liberties." This should give the quietus to further German intrigues in the same behalf,—at any rate for some considerable time to come.

Austria as Cat's-paw.

But how desperate the German anxiety has been in this matter also appears from another significant item of news which comes almost simultaneously. The interesting announcement is made by the Petrograd correspondent of "The Times" that a deputation from the Austrian army has arrived there including among others two generals, two colonels and twenty other officers. This deputation was found to have been provided with passes from the front to enable them to communicate the terms of peace to the Russian Government or alternatively to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. A later message declares that the Russian headquarters on the Roumanian front has notified the arrest of an alleged Austrian mission which includes princes and staff-officers. It is not very clear whether both the messages refer to the same incident or not. In any case it is satisfactory to learn that the Austrian parlementaires on the Roumanian front have been arrested on the ground that "they were merely inciting to treason Russian soldiers and chiefs." So that Germany has not got much change out of her enterprise in that quarter.

Mr. Lloyd George's Dictatorship.

The new dictatorship which Mr. Lloyd George has introduced, has been the subject, as we know, of much comment and speculation. "Diarist" of the "Westminster Gazette" has some instructive remarks on the question. "The intention which is attributed to him," he says, "of diverting the British Premiership from the primary task of controlling Parliament to the task of controlling the Executive and bringing our Premiership nearer, both in form and substance, to the Chief Magistracy of our latest Ally—the United States,—is obviously incompatible with free government except on one condition. This is that the Prime Minister should, like the Chief Magistrate of the United States, be an elective President. Otherwise he becomes an unchecked autocrat, with an Executive detached equally from Parliament and from public control." And he thus describes the essential differences:

> A change which really withdrew the Prime Minister and the Executive from Parliament would need to be followed up by a further assimilation to the American system, if popular government were to be maintained in this country. I cannot help thinking that it would be prudent for those who are tempted to these speculations to think out more clearly what free government means and what are the essential differences between an elective President with an executive detached from Parliament and a constitutional monarchy with Prime Minister and Executive responsible to Parliament. One or other of these systems may be workable, but not a mixture of both, as will rapidly be discovered when normal conditions return.

Birthday Honours.

The "Statesman" publishes the following topical lines with the legend attached thereto—"Picked up on the beach at Madras":

Waiting, waiting, waiting
Sits the patient C. S. I.
For the blessed letter stating
That he has not been passed by.

There are many weary Willies,
And they all have weary wives;
If you made them all Sir Billies
You would brighten many lives.

Homes at Cheltenham would be happy
And some gray ones in the West;
So for Heaven's sake knight the chappy
And dismiss him to his rest.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, from Mahableshwar on Thursday.

Their Excellencies are giving a Reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday, 29th June, at 9-45 p.m.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon will be in residence at Government House, Bombay, from the afternoon of Wednesday the 13th instant till the evening of Monday the 18th instant.

H. H. the Raja of Dhar visited the Willingdon Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers at Braganza Hall, Byculla, Bombay, on Thursday. The Raja Saheb expressed himself delighted with everything that he saw and wished the school, which is the first of its kind in India, every success. His Highness also asked for some eggs from the excellent poultry at the school, for hatching out in his own estate.

KING RECEIVES GEN. PERSHING IN AUDIENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 10.

The King to-day received General Pershing in audience.

The Syndicate of the Calcutta University decided to invest Rs. 50,000 in the War Loan.

FURTHER BRITISH PROGRESS SOUTH OF YPRES.

BRITISH BLOW SOUTH OF YPRES.

BATTLE OF MESSINES.

OVER 7,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

ALL COUNTER-ATTACKS COMPLETELY REPULSED.

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S SURVEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 10.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—The enemy at seven o'clock yesterday evening after heavy artillery preparation launched a powerful counter-attack against nearly the whole of our new front southward of Ypres from St. Yves to northwards of the Ypres-Comines canal a distance of six miles. A large force composed of fresh divisions delivered an attack with great determination. Under our destructive artillery and a machine-gun fire the attack was completely repulsed at all points.

Fighting was particularly fierce eastward of Messines and also in the neighbourhood of Klein Zillebeke northwards of a canal. The enemy's attacks had broken down by midnight with great loss all along the line. We retain possession of the whole of the ground captured since the commencement of the battle.

HEAVY CASUALTIES INFLICTED IN OPERATIONS ON SOUCHEZ.

We carried out operations with complete success last night further to the south on a wide front from southward of Lens to La Bassee. Our troops entered the German positions south of the Souchez river on a front of over two miles and penetrated to a depth of over half a mile. We inflicted heavy casualties and took seventy prisoners and a number of machine-guns. Our casualties were light.

We successfully entered the enemy's tren- the Souchez river south-east south-west of La Bassee killing mber of Germans greatly damag- enemy's defences and capturing prisoners and several machine-

raided a sector of the Hindenburg still held by the enemy west of llecourt. A number of garrison were killed or captured.

THE KING'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 10.

The King has telegraphed to Field-Marshal Haig:—

"I rejoice that, thanks to the thorough preparation and splendid cooperation of all arms, the important Messines Ridge, the scene of many memorable struggles is again in our hands. Tell Sir Herbert Plumer and the Second Army how proud we are of the achievement by which in a few hours the enemy was driven out of the strongly entrenched positions he had held for two and a half years."

WHAT THE IRISH SOLDIERS DID.

NATIONALISTS AND ULSTERITES CAPTURE WYTSCHAETE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 10.

Correspondents at Headquarters state that the men of Dublin and Munster took a thousand prisoners in the battle of Messines and the Ulstermen a similar number. The capture of the Wytschaete village by the Nationalists with the Ulstermen next to them was one of the great episodes of the battle.

PROGRESS ON THE RIGHT FLANK.

POSITION ON SCARPE IMPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 10.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night says:—The day has been quiet on the battle-front south of Ypres except for mutual artillery firing. We made slight progress on the right flank of our new positions. Over 7,000 prisoners have been taken since Thursday morning. A great number of guns, machine-guns and trenchmortars are buried in debris.

We have improved our position on the Scarpe in the neighbourhood of Greenland Hill.

Our aeroplanes bombing enemy railway stations detonated by a bomb a large accumulation of rolling-stock containing ammunition. Fires and explosions continued until the dawn. We brought down three German aeroplanes and drove down four others out of control. Six of ours are missing two as the result of a collision during the fight over the enemy's lines.

ENEMY DUMBFOUNDED.

BRITISH ARTILLERY STOPS ENEMY REINFORCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 10.

The British victory of Messines dumbfounded the enemy who brought up four reserve divisions to assist six divisions of his best troops who were facing the British. This movement was immediately observed and the British artillery opened fire. German heavy guns replied at a very long range but the astonishing precision of the British guns helped by the airmen neutralised the German fire. Lacking proper artillery support the Germans twice attacked half-heartedly and vainly.

WHOLE ASPECT NORTH OF ARRAS CHANGED.

TREMENDOUS ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

ENEMY'S ENORMOUS LOSSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 6-55 p.m., June 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—Vimy and Messines have changed the whole aspect of the situation north of Arras. It is reasonably safe to say that these two "impregnable" positions are ours for all time. Heavy defeat was inflicted on the Fourth German Army under General Sixt von Arnim, the writer of the famous report on the battle of the Somme, in which he said that wherever he commanded the Fourth Cerps it showed sagacious appreciation of British methods and courage. The most amazing feature at Messines was the rapidity with which decision was gained. The fighting was little more than a minor feature. The men themselves admit that the fight was won by the gunners and miners before they went forward. Whole companies reached their objectives without a casualty. German losses were appallling and quite out of proportion to the average ratio based on the number of prisoners and probably we shall never learn the number of German guns lost. A large number is known to have been buried.

The correspondent says that the work of our airmen baffles adjectives and is beyond

(Continued on page 8.)

FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY OF ST. QUENTIN.

FRENCH FIRE DISPERSES ATTACKS NEAR CERNY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 7.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 10.

This afternoon's French communiqué says: Our batteries were very active during the night in the region north of St. Quentin. The Germans renewed their attempts at various points on Chemindes-Dames from the south of Filain to the east of Cerny where the artillery duel continued violently. Our fire dispersed four successive attacks north-east of Cerny and also two *coups de main* north of the Froidmont Farm. The enemy suffered heavily.

ARTILLERY DUEL SOUTHEAST OF ST. QUENTIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 10.

Last night's French communiqué reported sharp artillery duel southeast of St. Quentin and northwest of Brayeenlaonnois where an enemy raid was easily repulsed. The day was quiet elsewhere.

FUTURE WELFARE OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

INTERPELLATION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., June 10.

In the House of Commons, Major Hunt asked whether in view of the fact that our soldiers and sailors had been told that they were fighting for the very existence of the Empire and that resolutions had been passed in various parts of the Empire that the Governments of the Empire should accept the sole responsibility of settlement and the future welfare of the Empire's sailors and soldiers together with their near dependents, the Imperial Government were prepared to accept this responsibility.

Sir George Cave, Home Secretary, replied:—I cannot say more at present than that the Government are carefully considering this subject of the importance of which they are fully aware.

VICEROY'S WAR SUMMARY.

REVIEW OF THE RECENT BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 9.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of States by the Viceroy dated 8th June 1917.

On the 7th June British commenced new offensive round Messines by a gigantic explosion in which million pounds of high explosive were used and after massed gun fire of greater intensity than in previous battles the Messines-Wytschaeme ridge, which for two and a half years had dominated the British position in the Ypres salient was stormed and the villages of Messines Wytschante and Mostaverne were captured and many strongly organised woods and defended localities on a front of over nine miles. The Enemy counter-attak was broken up by artillery fire. Th British captured many guns, trench mortars and machine guns and over 5,000 prisoners. There was great air activity during the battle. The British also attacked between Gavrelle and Roeux, east of Arras and captured the enemy position on a front of about a mile and gained ground south of the river Souchez.

BOMBARDMENT OF OSTEND.

The British naval forces bombarded naval bases and workshops at Ostend and caused great damage. They also sank one and badly damaged another German destroyer.

Sixteen German aeroplanes raided the Essex coast and attacked naval establishment on Medway, but were brought down by gun fire.

The Germans again attacked French position on various points on the Craonne plateau. At one point they gained footing but elsewhere they were thrown back.

The Austrians have been pushing a counter-attack on the new Italian positions south of the Carso with great energy striving to free the Hermada position from the Italian menace. They have recaptured some trenches which the Italians had taken.

The weekly return of submarine losses shows that the improvement is continued. 2,693 ships of all nationalities arrived at and 2,642 sailed from British ports. 15 British merchant vessels over and 3 under 1,600 tons were sunk.

GERMAN PEACE OFFER.

NOT TO BE ACCEPTED.

WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' COUNIL'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, June 9.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 10.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has issued the following appeal to the Army:—The German commander on the eastern front has sent a wireless message to our troops proposing the cessation of war without rupture with our Allies. He talks in this way because he knows that we should reject an overt proposal for a separate peace. That is why he invites us to a separate armistice and secret pourparlers. He declares that a separate armistice does not offer any advantage to Germany. This is untrue, for speaking of the inactivity of the Germans on the Russian front, he forgets what the Russians do not forget, namely, the Russian defeat on the Stokhod. He was forgotten that the Russians know whether the Gersian defeat on the Stokhod. He has forgotten has forgotten that the Russians hear the noise of the bloody battles of the French and the British; he has forgotten that the overthrow of the Allies would mean the overthrow of Russia and the end of her political liberties.

AUSTRIAN DEPUTATION IN PETROGRAD.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THEIR ARREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 10.

The Petrograd correspondent of "The Times" says that a deputation from the Austrian Army has arrived there. It consists of two generals, two colonels, twenty other officers and fifteen soldiers, and they were provided with passes from the front to enable them to communicate the terms of peace to the Russian Government, or alternatively to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Another telegram from Petrograd says that the Austrian deputation reached Kisheneff where it was arrested and orders were given for it to be brought to Petrograd.

A telegram despatched from London later than the foregoing says that the Russian Headquarters on the Roumanian front announce the arrest of alleged Austrian parlementaires, including princes and staff-officers on the ground that they were merely inciting to treason Russian soldiers and chiefs.

ENEMY TROOPS ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

CONTINUOUSLY WITHDRAWN TO OTHER FRONTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, June 9.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 10.

Continued withdrawal of enemy troops is reported from the Russian fronts to the British and French, Italian and Mesopotamian fronts. In some cases all men under thirty years are being transferred.

GEN. GURKO RELIEVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, June 9.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 10.

General Gurko having asked permission to resign in contravention of M. Kerensky's order of May 18th prohibiting officers from resigning, M. Kerensky has relieved General Gurko of his command on the western front and appointed him general of the division.

ENORMOUS QUANTITY OF RESERVED MEAT.

DESTROYED BY TURKISH PLOTTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOS-AIRES, June 9.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 10.

Turkish plotters have destroyed an enormous quantity of preserved meat at Liebig establishment at Colon (Argentine).

GERMAN PREPAREDNESS FOR BRITISH ATTACK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Correspondents at the front dwell on German preparedness for the British attack, earth shaking preparatory explosion, and perfection of details of preparations down to the providing of gas masks for artillery horses.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent says the prisoners taken equal in number the British casualties.

ITALIAN STAND ON VODICE.

TWO ATTACKS REPULSED.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 10.

An Italian official communiqué says:—We drove back attacks on the Vodice and south of Mont San Marco.

AUSTRIAN DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

BY ITALIAN SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, June 10.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 10.

An Italian submarine torpedoed and sank an Austrian destroyer in the Adriatic on June 4th.

AUSTRIAN BOAST ON ITALIAN LOSS.

INSIGNIFICANCE OF GAIN OF A FEW YARDS OF GROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
UDINE, June 9.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 10.

An Austrian communiqué claims that ground had been taken from the Italians but the boasted gain consists merely of a few yards along a front of two miles from the south of Jamiano to the Timavo river. It was impossible for the Italians to retain the ground which was wholly marshy backedy by the river and swept by the artillery from the Hermada.

ITALIANS LOSE HOLD ON HERMADA.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSS IN VODICE SECTOR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 10.

A correspondent at the Italian Headquarters says that the Italians have momentarily lost their hold on the slopes of the Hermada and are back on the low ground. They made a magnificent attempt to regain the lost ground but large enemy reinforcements prevented them from gaining a hold on it.

The fighting recently has been of a hurricane order the enemy hitting hard. He has been strongly reinforced from the eastern front with both men and guns. The enemy made twenty vain attempts to recover the ground in the Vodice sector and lost very heavily. Generally speaking though the Italians have lost ground at one point where the Austrian counter-stroke took them at a disadvantage their net gain remains most important.

NEW AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

TO FORM A CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, June 9.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 10.

A Budapest telegram says, that Count Moritz Esterhazy has been entrusted with the formation of a Cabinet.

CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA.

THE "GLOBE" BREAKS WITH SIR W. LAURIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TORONTO, June 9.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 10.

The "Globe," the leading Liberal newspaper, has broken with Sir William Laurier on the conscription issue.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY GERMAN NAVAL PORTS.

SUPPORTED DIFFICULTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

London, June 7.—Captain Persius writing in the "Berliner Tageblat" points out the difficulties attending any endeavour by the Entente to destroy the naval ports of Germany by means of their fleets. No such scheme has been mooted outside Germany. It is believed that recent aerial and naval activity against the Belgian coast combined with the German "nerves" has suggested the idea.

PROPOSED RECONCILIATION IN GRECIAN SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

London, June 7.—"The Times" correspondent in Athens says that the Venzelist paper "Patris" published a statement to the effect that Zaimists had propounded a scheme for reconciling the Governments at Athens and Salonika. The scheme was to include King Constantine's abandonment of neutrality.

A Gounarist paper denied the statement upon which it was officially anounced that the denial was unauthorised.

GERMAN SPIES.

THREE NORWEGIAN OFFICERS CHARGED.

REMARKABLE REVELATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
CHRISTIANIA, June 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 10.

Remarkable revelations have been made in a spy case heard here. The public has been astonished and disgusted at the fact that three Norwegian officers of the Bergen-Newcastle steamship line were paid so much monthly for giving the Germans information regarding the movements of ships and light signals in British harbours, details of British ships repairing and building and the position of British minefields. Some newspapers protest against light sentences, namely, a few months' imprisonment, imposed on the accused.

MR. BALFOUR ARRIVES IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 10.

Mr. Balfour has arrived in London.

MR. BALFOUR'S TRIBUTE TO AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 10.

Mr. Balfour accompanied by the members of the British Mission was welcomed by Mr. Page and General Pershing at Euston. He stated that the voyage had been without incident and paid a tribute to the warmth of his reception by America and to the partriotism of the Americans.

DEATH OF MAJOR REDMOND M. P.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 10.

Major William Redmond M. P. has died of wounds.

HOW MAJOR REDMOND DIED.

WHILE GALLANTLY LEADING HIS MEN AT MESSINES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 10.

The loss of Major Redmond is deplored by all Irish ranks. He was gallantly leading his men at Messines when he was hit. He was carried off in an Ulster ambulance.

CAPT. C. BATHURST RESIGNS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 10.

Captain Charles Bathurst M.P., has resigned his position as one of the Parliamentary Secretaries to the Ministry of Food Control.

EARTHQUAKE IN SANSALVADOR.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, June 9.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 10.

The President of Nicaragua states that an earthquake destroyed Sansalvador, Santantecla and the neighbouring towns and villages. Casualties were few.

ADVANCE IN PALESTINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 10.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes about our advance in Palestine:—There is no definite news from our eastern front nor is there much known here of what has been going on there. A communiqué issued locally by General Head-quarters this week states since our last forward move there has ensued a period of consolidation and preparation during which minor operations have been carried out with uniform success. Our patrols and mounted troops have constantly harried the enemy taking prisoners practically every day. During April just under 500 prisoners were brought in in this manner.

Our aircraft have shown great activity in reconnoitring the enemy's positions and bombing his troops and communications. Our artillery have effectively bombarded Gaza and enemy work in its neighbourhood scoring several direct hits on guns and blowing up ammunition dumps. I hope to be in a position next week to give you particulars of fighting that has gone on in Palestine during the past six weeks.

BRITISH BLOW SOUTH OF YPRES.

(Continued from Page 7.)

admiration. One pilot seeing a German staff-car dived to within four feet, the Lesiw gun buzzing all the time and the vehicle in the effort to escape swerved on to the bank and its five occupants were flung out.

The situation yesterday evening was relatively quiet save for an incessant gun firing in which we greatly preponderate. The Germans massed repeatedly and attempted a general counter-attack last night, but the smartness with which our artillery supported the infantry is beyond all praise. We had also an incredible number of guns moved up into new positions before dawn. The lesson again emphasised at Messines is that no defences can withstand a sufficient weight of artillery. We now have that weight and a bit to spare.

It is noteworthy that the German communiqué sent out by wireless this afternoon is silent regarding counter-attacks mentioned by Field-Marshal Haig and merely announces that the enemy has been unable to gain any advantage.

GREAT AGGRESSIVE ACTIVITY.

ENEMY EXTREMELY HARRIED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., June 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring last evening said:—There has been a great aggressive activity on our front. It is safe to say that the Germans have never been so harried. There were four raids on the front of the First Army last night and they were most successful.

The Canadians south-west of Lens established a new raiding record bringing back one hundred and fifty prisoners. The latest news of a German counter-attack against our new positions on Messines Ridge shows that it was the most costly to the enemy.

Our drum-fire and machine-guns combined to mow down the Germans whose losses since the morning of the 7th are estimated at five times the total of prisoners we have taken.

In Thursday's fighting the Third Bavarian Division suffered a record disaster, only the shattered remnants withdrawing. Prisoners testify to the terrible ordeal caused by our mines and artillery firing. As an instance of extraordinary efficiency of our artillery I am permitted to state that our batteries advanced so smartly after the infantry that a few hours after the battle began we had actually more intense concentration of fire upon the vital sections of attack than at the opening when every weapon was in long planned position.

It has now been demonstrated that the British Army can take the initiative against the German at any time and place it chooses with confident assurance of victory.

SUCCESSFUL BOMBARDMENT.

BY NAVAL AEROPLANES.

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., June 10.

The Admiralty says:—The naval aeroplanes yesterday successfully carried out a bomb raid on the aerodrome at St. Denis Westrem. All returned safely.

FURTHER GROUND GAINED SOUTH OF YPRES.

HOSTILE RAIDERS REPULSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., June 11.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon reports:—We have gained further ground at a number of points south of Ypres. We made successful raids last night south-east of Epehy, south of Armentieres and north-east of Ypres, and repulsed hostile raiders east of Leverguier and south-west of La Bassée.

OUR NEW ADVANCE.

PRINCE RUPPRECHTS' RIGHT THREATENED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 10.

A "Pioneer's" special cable says:—

An American correspondent at the French front points out that the fighting in France is now almost wholly for the possession of observatories. He says "After the battle of the Marne the Germans took up positions commanding their opponent's line. These are now being wrested from them. When the French who had already taken the Chamin-des-dames and Moronvillers with the most valuable outlooks northward, shall be able, in their turn, to overlook every German movement, the war on the western front will be practically won." This was apparently written before General Plumer's army had added the conquest of Messines Ridge to that of Vimy Ridge, providing another example of how the Germans are being pushed on to the lower ground. Prior to our offensive their observation points served them well. An added significance is given to our success by the fact that the enemy were fully prepared for the attack. The German newspapers had been pointing out the obvious meaning of the volume of British artillery fire at the point where the German line formed an inviting salient.

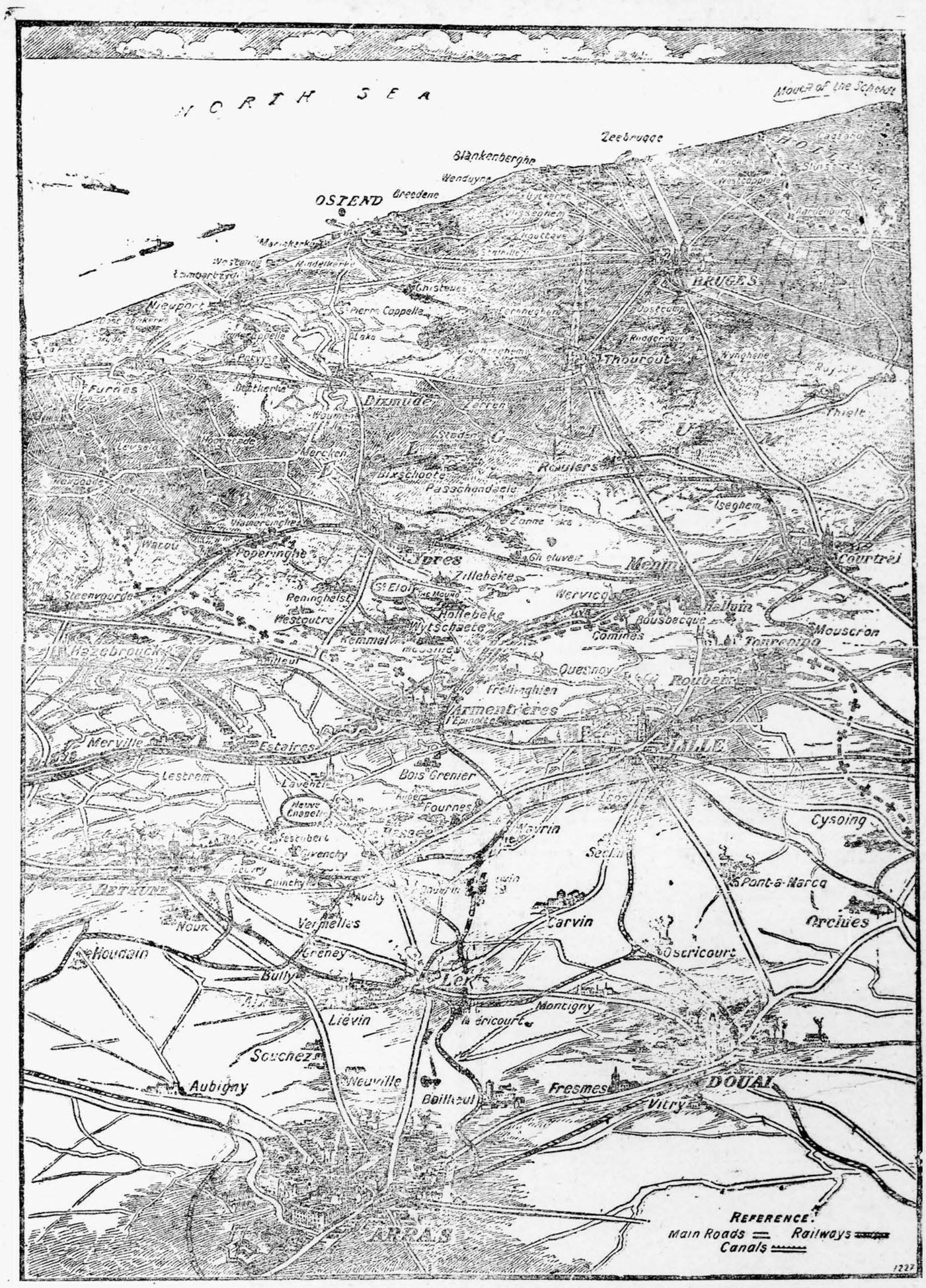
The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at the front remarks, "One might as well try and hide London as to try and hide preparations for a modern attack. The accumulations of batteries and railway lines were unmistakable. Trenches had been crumpled up, raids and practical barrages had swept the whole fields of battle. The Germans had replied with equal preparation and had cloaked thousands of guns behind the ridge and had said in almost so many words "Attack us if you dare." The battle was as open a challenge as ever men fought in the lists."

Nevertheless, another correspondent declares that the exact moment of the attack was a surprise, the enemy had expected it to be delivered on the King's Birthday. In one place we found reliefs in progress and took prisoners who only arrived from the eastern front that night.

These according to another account, the only prisoners whose moral was unaffected by our long preparation and enormous mine explosion, which was the special feature of this attack. Other prisoners complained that food could not be brought up and sleep was impossible. Our shells dropped accurately in the support trenches day and night. But all this was nothing compared with the mine explosion. We saw no one escape. There was indescribable confusion. The earth simply opened and our line disappeared. Then the British went through them without appearing to suffer any casualties. The German artillery was silent. Hardly any machine guns spoke from the redoubts undamaged by the mines. It is said that Mr. Lloyd George had himself awakened at three o'clock in order to listen to the mine explosion which he heard distinctly at Walton Heath.

French writers draw attention to the way our new advance threatens Prince Rupprecht's right and to the possible outflanking of the strong defences between Lille and Cambrai.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.



THE ABOVE SKETCH ILLUSTRATES THE WHOLE SCENE OF BRITISH OPERATIONS FROM YPRES TO ARRAS.

TEMPORARY COMMISSION IN I. M. S.

SIND MEDICAL UNION'S REPLY TO GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, June 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

In response to an appeal made by Col. S. C. Philson, Assistant-Director of Medical Services at the dinner of the Sind Medical Union, the Union called an urgent meeting to consider the whole question of temporary commissions. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"That if the members of the Sind Medical Union were given part time work in the Karachi War hospitals, or any other local work, they would be willing to accept the same in order to relieve men of the regular services, it being understood that such medical men would conform to departmental discipline and that claims of their military duty should be their first consideration."

"That in case of senior practitioners volunteering to take up temporary commissions, some recognition of seniority be given in rank higher than that of a Lieutenant."

"That the Union feels sure that a good number of members will accept these temporary ommissions if the Government held out the definite promise of making them permanent even in due course. If, however, the Government cannot for the moment hold out such a definite promise the Union would like to know what proportion of such appointments would be made permanent."

ARMED DACOITY IN FRENCH CHANDERNAGORE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

An armed dacoity is reported to have been committed in the early hours of Thursday morning in a village near French Chandernagore. It is stated that the dacoits, about a dozen in number, were armed with revolvers. They ransacked the house of a Bengali, forced the owner to give them the key of his iron safe and made off with the contents, Rs. 5,000 in cash and jewellery. No arrest has been reported.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Students come to this College from every part of India to pursue higher commercial and economic studies; and the circumstance that the first batch of graduates from here were remarkably successful in securing well-paid and promising openings in life seems to have led to a great increase in the number of applications for admission.

Only a portion of these can be entertained, owing to limited accommodation, the necessity of restricting the size of the classes in order to ensure individual tuition, and for other reasons. I should be much obliged if you would kindly make the fact—that admission is definitely restricted to about 70 and that only the more promising applicants can therefore be accepted—known through the medium of your valued paper. Applicants from a great distance will thus realize the necessity of writing in at once, and of satisfying themselves that their qualifications are such as to make it reasonably probable that their applications will be successful: thus avoiding disappointment and possibly useless travelling.—Yours, etc.,

PERCY ANSTEY.
Principal.

The Sydenham College of Commerce,
Bombay, June 8.

WHOLE TRAIN BLOWN OVER.

CAUGHT BY VIOLENT STORM

TWO KILLED AND FIVE INJURED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 9.

The "C. and M. Gazette" writes:—An unusual accident occurred to 1 up mixed train on the Kohat Thal Railway at about 4-45 p.m., on the 6th instant between Doaba and Kahi. The train on coming round the bend was struck by a very violent storm which upset the whole train consisting of seven third class carriages, one composite and two brake vans, the engine, however, remained on the metals. As soon as it was possible the engine was cut off and it ran into Kahi for assistance. Two third class passengers were killed and five injured. No great damage was done to the stock or permanent way. On the news being conveyed to Kohat, assistance was at once sent up and the line cleared by morning. It was fortunate there were not more casualties. The storm was reported to be extremely violent. The driver was trying his best to get into a curving for protection but the train was blown over before he could reach it. Enquiry is being held on the spot by the Senior Government Inspector and deputies of the department.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN ENEMY COUNTRIES.

AUSTRIA'S PART IN RECENT COUNTER OFFENSIVE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 9.

A "C. and M. Gazette's" special cable says:—

Mr. Pease explains that the figure 42,831 given as the number of British prisoners in Germany includes the nuumber of prisoners in all the enemy countries. The error had given an exaggerated impression of the recent German captures.

The Exchange Telegram Company's Rome correspondent says that it is estimated that 100,000 Austrians took part in the recent counter-offensive which has now worn itself out.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

REGULATIONS FOR IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 9.

The Government of India in the Finance Department have issued the following resolution:—

In paragraphs 108-110 of the speech of the Hon. the Finance Member in introducing the Financial Statement for 1917-18 it was announced that it had been decided with the approval of the Secretary of State for India to treat expenditure under the head 33 Famine Relief with effect from the year 1917-18 as divisible between Imperial and Provincial revenues in the proportion of ¾ and ¼ of the [redacted] arrangements for the apportionm[ent] expenditure, as well as the rea[sons] led to the change are stated at l[ength] the Government of India Finance [Depart]ment Circular letter No. 2044F date[d] 31st Dec. 1914 and in their despatch [No.] Secretary of State for India No. 307, [dated] the 23rd December 1916, which toge[ther] with the replies from the Local Gover[n]ments concerned and the Secretary of Sta[te] are published for general information. The incidence of the expenditure on Famine Relief in provinces with which regular provincial settlements are in force will be governed in future by the following rules:—All expenditure on famine relief from the 1st April 1917 (1) including that incurred in the province of Burma and Assam to which the previous scheme for the adjustment of famine expenditure did not apply and in the non-jurisdictional estate in Bombay will be divided between Imperial and Provincial revenues in the proportion of three-fourths and one-fourth, the credits which have accumulated in favour of Provincial Governments in the pro forma accounts of famine expenditure maintained under the previous arrangements being written off from that date. (2) If the provincial share of expenditure resulting from a widespread and prolonged famine should be so great as to reduce the provincial balance below one-half, the prescribed minimum, the treatment of further expenditure will be a subject for special arrangement at the time. (3) Expenditure incurred during observation and test will in future be charged to the Head 33, Famine Relief, instead of as entirely provincial expenditure to 32 Miscellaneous or 45 Civil Works. (4) Under the special prophylactic scheme of relief which obtains in the Central Provinces works especially for the relief of distress after scarcity has been declared should be classed as "scarcity." If their cost cannot be met either from the budget provision for civil works or by reappropriation, the cost of these scarcity works will be charged to the Head 33 Famine Relief subject to the proviso that when the budget for any year has to be framed with reference to the existence of famine or quasi-famine conditions the grant under the Head 45, Civil Works, shall be placed at a figure not less than that for the last normal year.

A MESSAGE FROM INDIA.

LOYAL TO THE END.

GENERAL SMUTS ON FREEDOM.

The Indian representatives to the Imperial War Council, together with Lieutenant-General Smuts and Sir Edward Morris, were admitted on May 1, to the freedom of the City of London. A distinguished company attended at the Guildhall, and the Oversea statesmen were enthusiastically welcomed. Every opening was taken to cheer General Smuts, the Maharaja of Bikanir and his colleagues were given a hearty reception, and Sir Edward Morris, as the representative of Newfoundland, a Dominion which has played, according to its population, a very full part in the war, was cordially greeted. In the speeches at the ceremony the determination of the Empire to fight out the war to a victorious finish was eloquently expressed.

The Lord Mayor was in the chair, and among those on the dais in addition to the guests to be honoured were Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Secretary of State for India), Mr. Walter Long (Secretary of State for the Colonies), Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Lord Bryce ,Lord Harcourt, Lord Lincolnshire, Lord Islington, Lord Sydenham, General Sir James Willcocks, Mr. Robert Rogers, the Aldermen of the City, and many representatives of the commercial life of the City.

The Chamberlain (Mr. Adrian Pollock) gave the customary account of the careers of the distinguished visitors who were to receive the Freedom of the City.

The Maharaja of Bikanir, who was the first of the new Freemen to reply, said that he took the honour paid to him to be a tribute to the great body of princess and chiefs whom he had the privilege of representing here. "I wish," he continued, "to take this opportunity of delivering to the British people a message from India. I was honoured with a complimentary banquet in Bombay by my brother Princes, who attended in unusually large numbers from all parts of India, and with which those who were unable to be present sent expressions of entire sympathy. Their Highnesses entrusted to me a message, as their representative at the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference. It was my privilege to deliver the message officially at the first meeting of the former body. On several occasions I have had the pleasure of addressing British audiences, but I have deemed it fitting to reserve the public delivery of this message to the British nation and to the British Empire in the heart and centre of its life. (Cheers.) I was charged to lay at the feet of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and to convey to his Government, as well as to our brethren in Great Britain and Overseas, an earnest assurance that India's Princes will spare no effort to co-operate in the cause of Empire. They emphasized that their staunch devotion to the augus person of his Imperial Majesty, and their inmost feelings of steadfast comradeship and good will with Great Britain and her daughter nations, would find full satisfaction only in a practical demonstration of their determination to be of every assistance they can render in the present crisis. (Cheers.) Hence no sacrifice would deter them from the course which they had laid out for themselves from the first shock of war.

Their Highnesses further asked me to emphasize that they had no other motives but those of pure attachment to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and such as spring from unity of interests with Great Britain and the rest of the Empire, and that they are no less anxious than your own people for the triumphant and glorious termination of this war. Although this message was entrusted to me on a particular occasion by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India, I know that I am voicing the overwhelming feeling of my countrymen in British India also, in saying that these sentiments are shared equally by them. The history of the war affords the strongest testimony to this fact. To those intimately acquainted with our country and countrymen, the maintenance of Indian loyalty and patriotism has never been problematical. It is nevertheless gratifying to our people to find that the services of their Motherland to the Emperor, and her willing sacrifices in blood and treasure in the common cause, are so generously appreciated in Great Britain and other parts of the Empire.

THE INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

In a speech made by Lord Curzon on a similar occasion in this very hall in 1904 that brilliant former Viceroy eloquently referred to the services rendered by our Indian Army in the campaigns in South Africa, China, and other fields, and in defending the extreme outposts of the Empire. It is a matter of still greater pride and gratification to us that during this great war the Indian Army has also had the honour of extending the area of its services in Gallipoli, in Mesopotamia, in Egypt, and other parts of Africa, in China, and elsewhere. (Cheers.) But our greatest pride is that our troops were privileged to go out to France almost immediately after the outbreak of war, and to arrive at the opportune moment, when units, as they came, were rushed straight from the railway to help to stem what the Germans confidently anticipated would be their triumphant march on Paris and the Channel. I was there, my Lord Mayor, with the Meerut Division, and I speak from personal experience. The fate of nations and of civilization then hung in the balance; every additional man counted; we had veritably a thin khaki line, with very little but our loyalty, our patriotism, and sense of duty to carry us through. (Cheers.)

The Ruling Princes of India, sharing in this pride, have the further satisfaction of reflecting that their own standing Armies which they maintain for the service of their Emperor have participated in the tasks of the Indian Army in the various theatres of war. Pray remember that the Indian Army in addition has not only been fully prepared now, as in the past, to resist any intrusion or invasion, but has also taken effective measures for guarding our land frontiers, nearly 6,000 miles in length. Moreover, as the Viceroy has pointed out, she has during the war undertaken several military operations on the North-Western Frontier of a magnitude which in ordinary times would have attracted considerable attention.

FOUNDATIONS OF BRITISH RULE.

Keen gratification will be evoked throughout India by the statesmanlike and sympathetic reference to India and her problems made by the Prime Minister, when he was honoured on Friday as we are to-day. We are not the same kith-and-kin with you, but India is attached to Great Britain and to the Empire and they to her, by very real and firm ties. (Cheers.) In the last three years these have been cemented and consecrated with the blood of your sons and brothers, and of ours, in this Titanic struggle. Out of the crucible of common danger and of mutual sacrifice, you and we will emerge with a closer and better comprehension of one another, linking us in stronger bonds of understanding, brotherhood, and affection than were ever dreamt of by our ancestors on either side. (Cheers.) Those who still say that India is held by the sword do a grave injustice to both countries. I should be sorry and I feel sure you would all be sorry, to hold so narrow a view. No; British rule in India rests on much firmer foundations than force. It is based on principles of justice and equity, humanity, and fair play. The most wondrous jewel of the British Crown is held through the loyalty and devotion of the people of my country, through the deep-rooted affection and gratitude of hundreds of millions of loyal and grateful hearts.

The way may be long and arduous before the end is reached, but we all share the assurance of a victorious termination of our present struggles. We shall then look forward to a great future, in which hand in hand, England and India shall humbly seek to fulfil the beneficent purposes of the Almighty God towards one another, and their joint mission for the good of mankind." (Cheers.)

GENERAL SMUTS' SPEECH.

Lieutenant-General Smuts, who was received with loud cheers said that in South Africa the people, and particularly the small people to which he belonged, would appreciate the high honour which had been conferred upon him.

When I look (he continued) at the future of this nation, without flattering you I feel that liberty, like wisdom, is once more justified of her children. And when you look beyond these islands to the other portions of the Empire scattered over the world what do you see? What has the answer of the free nations of the great British Commonwealth been? The story needs no telling, but without compulsion or conscription, simply as free men, they have come forward and done their duty in a way which speaks much for the freedom in which their institutions have been built up. They felt that your cause was their cause, that the liberty which was endangered in Europe was endangered all over the world, and that if the state of affairs in Europe continued as it had done for the last 30 or 40 years it was impossible for them to build up the great communities they are now building up. Our whole ideal is to be free. We did not want the terror of militarism always to be overshadowing us, always deflecting our energies to other issues. We want to bend all our energies and resources to the building up of our nations, and that cannot be done so long as you have to turn plough-shares into swords; to watch the enemy and to be prepared to meet him at every point.

Why has America thrown aside her deepest political traditions, stepped into the arena and joined in this conflict? Some say it was because of submarines, some say because of President Wilson, some say because the honour and self-respect of America had been hurt. It may be none, or some, or all of these things, but it was essentially far more. Slowly but painfully America has also learned the lesson and has come to realize that this struggle is the old struggle for which she has fought in former wars. This is once more George Washington against George Rex. (Laughter) It is once more the issue for which she fought her civil war, the issue of freedom *versus* slavery, of free government against military despotism. America has realized this and has stepped into the arena. We had no option whatever as free men in August, 1914, and America has come to see that neither has she any option unless freedom is to perish from the face of the earth.

THE SPIRIT OF BRITAIN.

Speaking of the need that Germany herself should be redeemed, General Smuts said that they could already hear the creaking of the cords which had bound the German people together, and he thought that as we drew nearer the end we should find that the silent soul of the people would awaken there and that the spirit of evil would be banished for ever. There were difficult, anxious, dangerous months ahead of us. He felt that the months that were coming would apply as severe a test of the spirit of the nations of the British Commonwealth and of the other Allied nations as they had ever encountered. But he had been to the front. He had seen the spirit of our Armies and that spirit was magnificent in its confidence and determination. (Cheers.)

All that he could wish for ourselves was that we might catch the spirit of the men at the front, and that we should be worthy of the men in the trenches. Let us be neither too much elated by success nor too much depressed by the ill-fortune which came now and then. Let us be patient and constant in the cause we were fighting for. Silent invisible forces were fighting on our side, and when the end came it would be realized that it was not so much our valour or the strength of our Armies, but far greater and deeper forces that had carried us to victory. It was because the inspiration that came to us from the consciousness that our cause was greater than ourselves and that our cause was our greatest strength that he laid so much stress on it.

The Chamberlain had reminded them of a former episode in the history of South Africa, and this was always present with him. He learned a lesson then he would never forget. He learned that you drew more strength from the cause you fought for than from all the material resources at your disposal. There he learned to know how men would fight and how strong men were when they fought for freedom. In his day in his country he had seen freedom go under; but he had seen it rise again. (Cheers.) He had seen that small people of his, a beaten people, rise again and fight for the same freedom, but now no longer for themselves alone, but for the whole of the rest of the world (cheers), and the record of their efforts would be found written all over Africa south of the Equator. (Cheers.)

THE CRADLE OF THE EMPIRE.

Sir Edward Morris said that there was probably no more fascinating story in the history of the British Empire than the early settlement and colonization of Newfoundland. Newfoundland was the cradle of the Empire. From 1497, when the Dominion was discovered, until the first decade of the 17th century it was the only land outside these islands to be held by Britain. There the British race had set themselves to the task of reclaiming the forests and the wilderness, and along its shores the Vikings of our race were nurtured and made strong by its breezes. Those shores witnessed the birth of the Empire. In the present great war the part the Dominions had taken, and the part the Dominion soldiers had taken, had been undertaken for the love of liberty and the right to pursue their own affairs in their own way, whether as individuals or nations. The Empire would fight until the end for which we entered the war had been accomplished.

Sir James Meston acknowledged the honour of the freedom of the City as being the first of its kind paid to a member of the Indian Civil Service.

Sir Satyendra Sinha also replied.

After the ceremony at the Guildhall the new Freemen were entertained at lunch at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor. Large crowds lined the streets between the Guildhall and the Mansion House, and the Overseas representatives were cordially cheered as they drove along. At the luncheon the Lord Mayor gave the toast of "The Newly-elected Freemen of the City of London."

The Maharaja of Bikanir, who first replied, said that as this was probably the last public speech which he would make during his present visit, he hoped he might be permitted to express his sense of indebtedness for the great kindness and hospitality which had invariably been extended to him on all hands and in every quarter, in this, as also in his previous sojourns, in our midst. The part which India had played for King and country during these three years filled their hearts with pride. But Indians often wondered whether it was fully realized in Great Britain how extremely fortunate it was in every way for the Empire that a statesmen of Lord Hardinge's sagacity, sympathy, and broadmindedness was representing the Sovereign in India when the storm of war burst. They all owed him a deep debt of gratitude. They would tell their countrymen that they could confidently rely on Great Britain further fulfilling her great mission in India and being true to her glorious heritage. (Cheers.)

Sir Edward Morris, Sir James Meston, and Sir Satyendra Sinha also replied to the toast.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who gave the toast of "The Lord Mayor," said that the end of the war was not yet, but before Sir William Dunn's Lord Mayoralty ended might they hope to smoke the pipe of peace together after a victory which would have made secure the great objects and aims for which we took up arms.

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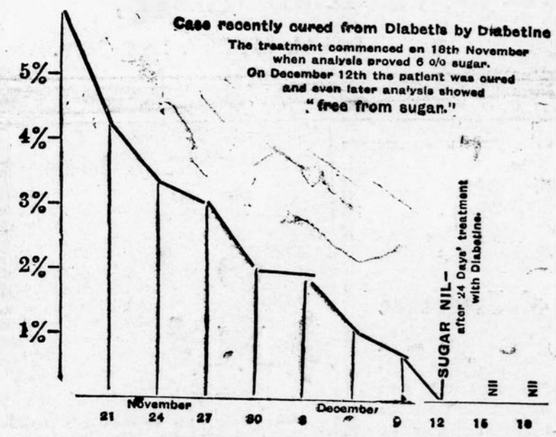
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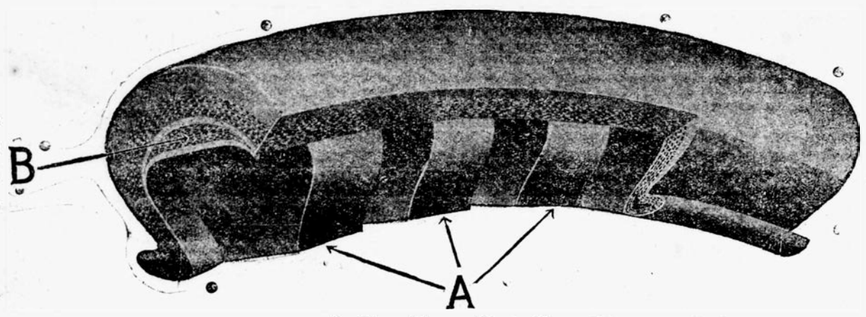

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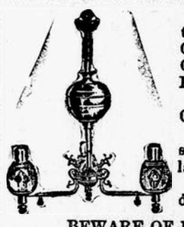

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